The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVIII. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1844. No. 2286.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

*The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "*Sydney Morning Herald*" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* Mr. John Harris, *and* Mr. Wm. Ball, *Collectors, Sydney;* Mr. Joseph Hunt, *Balmain;* Mr. T. M. Sloman, *Bathurst;* Mr. Laban White, *Windsor;* Mr. Hugh Taylor, *Parramatta;* Mr. A. W. Larymore, *Maitland and Wollombi;* Mr. John Brown, *Campbelltown;* Mr. John Coleman, *Penrith;* Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* Mr. John M'Kinlay, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* Mr. John Gray *Queanbeyan;* Mr. Thomas Hope, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* , *Berrima;* Mr. Robert Davison, *for the District of Yass;* Mr. Thomas Dowse, *Moreton Bay;* Mr. John Houlding, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* Mr. Pierce Hegarty, *Muscle brook;* Mr. Henry Alderson, *Clarence River;* Mr. Joseph Lloyd, *Port Phillip;* Captain Thom, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* Mr. William Barnerd Rhodes, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "Kemp and Fairfax," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "Sydney Morning Herald" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* only *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* Advertisements *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.- No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d per quarter.

In the Country—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

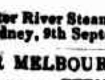
Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE *WILLIAM IV.* will leave Sydney for the above district, on Friday, 13th September, 1844, at seven o'clock, P.M.
Kellick's Wharf. 3305

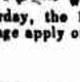
STEAM TO MORETON BAY.



THE *SOVEREIGN* steamer, Henry Cape, commander, will leave Sydney for Brisbane on Thursday Evening next, the 12th September, at Six o'clock.

FRANCIS CLARKE,
Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company,
Sydney, 9th September. 3295

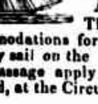
FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.



THE new Packet Schooner *Martha and Elizabeth,* Arthur Devlin, commander, will leave Wilson's Wharf on Saturday, the 14th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JOHN ALGER,
3217 468, George street.

FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT.



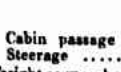
THE fine packet brigantine *MARIAN WATSON.* This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers, and will positively sail on the 12th instant. For freight or passage apply to Captain Taggart, on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to

DANIEL EGAN,
Hunter-street.

	£	s.
Cabin passage	5	0
Steerage	2	10

Freight as may be agreed upon. 3053

FOR LONDON DIRECT,



THE fine first-class Barque *CEYLON,* 253 tons register, E. W. Beazley, Commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply to

R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO.

A good whale boat to be sold cheap; apply on board.
Hunter-street, August 15. 2174

CONCERT.

MR. DEANE begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney and its vicinity, that he intends giving a Family Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, This Day, 11th instant, at the City Theatre, Market-street, on which occasion he solicits their kind patronage and support.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

Quartetto	Haydn.
Glee—"Amid these verdant bowers"	Pucitta.
Song—"Glory from the battle plain"	Bishop.
Trio (juvenile)—Two violins and violoncello, in which will be introduced the favourite airs "Home sweet home" and "Hey the bonny breast knots"	Deane.
Song—"The White Squall"....	Barker.
Glee—"The Merry month of May"......................	Blewitt.
Solo—Violoncello	Rode.

Part II.

Quartetto	Onslow.
Duetto—"Through the Village as I pass"	Balfe.
Solo—Violin (juvenile)	De Beriot.
Laughing Glee—"Why sure there never met"............	Martini.
Trio—Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello	Moschelles.
Song—"Love not"............	Blockly.
Glee—"Long live Victoria"....	Nathan.

Box tickets 2s. 6d.; Pit 1s. each; Children half-price. To be had of Mr. Wyatt, Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street, where boxes may be secured; of Mr. Ellard, Music Saloon, George-street; and of Mr. Deane, 275, Castlereagh-street.

The Concert will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

£900

TO BE LENT, in sums of £300 each, at ten per cent interest, on security of freehold property in town or country, yielding an adequate rental. Enquire at the Offices of Messrs. Holden, Chambers, and M'Carthy, Solicitors, King-street. 3223

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, September 4, 1844.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Friday, the 20th instant, at noon, for conveyance by water between Sydney and Hunter's River, for a period of twelve months, from 1st October next, and further, until terminated by a notice in writing, from either party, of one month.

The particulars and conditions may be learned on application at this office.

T. W. RAMSAY,
3120 Dep. Com Gen.

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 3rd September, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Contractor for the supply of Provisions, Forage, &c., for the Military and Convict Services in the District of Illawarra, having given the stipulated notice to terminate his contract on the 31st of October next, Tenders will be received at this Office until Friday, the 20th instant, at noon, for furnishing the said supplies from the 1st of November next to the 31st of March, 1845, under the terms and conditions originally published by Deputy Commissary General Miller for the purpose, by advertisement dated 2nd of January, 1844, and inserted in the *Government Gazette* of the 6th of that month, pages, 32, 33 and 34, the particulars of which, with printed forms of tender may be had by application at this Office.

T. W. RAMSAY,
3021 Dep. Com. Gen.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, September 2, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, till Saturday, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of Common Sewers in the City of Sydney, which are to be built wholly *of stone, or wholly of brick.* Separate tenders will be required for each description of work; and the tenders must be accompanied with a letter from two respectable persons, signifying their willingness to enter into a bond for the due performance of the work.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, any day between the hours of eleven o'clock forenoon and one o'clock afternoon.

JOHN RAE,
2930 Town Clerk.

TO THE CITIZENS AND ELECTORS OF GIPPS WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested, by several influential Citizens of your Ward, to come forward as a candidate for one of the vacancies in the City Council, I respectfully solicit the favour of your votes and suffrages at the forthcoming election of Councillors.

My long residence in Sydney, and known business habits, will, I trust, be deemed a sufficient guarantee for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient humble servant,
HENRY FISHER,
Cumberland Lodge, and City Depôt.
Sydney, August 31. 2896

TO THE ELECTORS OF COOK WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—Being a citizen of your Ward, I beg to announce to you, that, at the request of several of my friends, it is my intention to offer myself, at the forthcoming election, for the honour of representing you in the City Council; and should I be returned, I beg to assure you that my best efforts shall be exerted to promote the general interests of the city, and of this ward in particular.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT JOHNSON.
Macquarie-street South,
September 10. 3278

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

MRS. ALFRED HUNTLEY begs to inform her friends and the public, that she purposes receiving a limited number of little boys between the ages of five and nine, to board and educate. She has taken commodious premises delightfully situated on the banks of the Parramatta River, near Bedlam Point. The distance from Sydney is only five miles, and it possesses the advantage of the steamers stopping several times daily.

Mrs. Huntley assures the parents and guardians who may commit their children to her care, that every attention will be paid to their health and comfort.

Terms, Twenty-five Guineas per annum. No extras.

Letters addressed to Mrs. Huntley, *Herald* Office, will be duly received. 2480

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Twenty-fifth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Arrivals and Departures of Coasters; Vessels laid on for London; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, and Valparaiso; List of Ships in Harbour; Vessels Expected; Whalers at Sea; Return of Port Dues and Charges collected on Vessels in the different Harbours of the Colony; Return of all Dues collected at the Port of Sydney for the last three years; French Doings at Tahiti; Court of Vice-Admiralty; English Shipping Statistics; a Mountain Ship. Commercial Remarks; the Wool Market; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Tables of Rates upon Vessels at the Port of Sydney; Tide Table; Table of Light Dues on Vessels entering the Harbours of Port Macquarie and Newcastle; Freights and Exchanges; Sydney Price Current, &c.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald.*

Terms:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

DAGUERREOTYPE.
49, HUNTER-STREET.
Immediately opposite the Stores of Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.

MR. G. B. GOODMAN begs to apprise the public, that the Daguérréotype Building, at the rear of his residence, 49, Hunter-street, being completed, is now open to the public.

The price of a portrait is 21s., including a handsome gilt and morocco frame. 145

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by
KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

MANEROO.
SHEARING SUPPLIES.

THE Settlers in the District of Maneroo are informed, that they can be furnished with all necessary shearing supplies at the Store, Boyd Town, Twofold, Bay, at moderate prices:—

Tea	M'Manus's Parramatta Drays
Sugar	Woolpacks
Flour	Sheep shears
Tobacco	Seaming twine
Salt	Boots and shoes
Soap	Blankets and rugs
Soda	Slops of every description
Corrosive sublimate	
Hardware	
Earthenware	

N. B. Sheep, cattle, hides, sheepskins, wool, or tallow, delivered at the township, taken in exchange, the distance from Hibbert's being forty miles, on an excellent road. Every facility for the shipment of wool and produce by regular packets to Sydney. 894

JUST OPENED, and on Sale at the store of the undersigned—
One case printed corahs
One case black satin and ducape handkerchiefs
One case silk fringe, gimp cord, &c.
Two cases parasols
Two cases assorted haberdashery
One case printed muslins, new style
One case coloured rolled jacconet
One case cotton handkerchiefs
One case black cotton velvets
One case furniture linings
Three bales navy blue prints
Three bales cotton ticks
Four bales 9-8 grey calico
One bale green baize
Two cases hosiery.

D. JONES AND CO.
George-street, September 7. 3171

PRIME COLONIAL MESS BEEF, warranted to keep sound in all climates, in any quantities at per tierce or ton, each tierce containing 42 pieces, averaging 8 lbs. each, cured with Liverpool and packed with St. Ube's salt.

COOPER AND HOLT.
Waterloo Warehouse,
George-street. 2065

CEDAR.
Ex "Port Phillip" and "Richmond."

20,000 FEET CEDAR, very prime, now on the Flour Company's Wharf, for inspection Apply to

HENRY FISHER,
City Depot,
Corner King and George-streets.
September 10. 3303

TO SODA-WATER MANUFACTURERS, CHEMISTS, &c.

FOR SALE by private contract, by the undersigned, a complete Soda-Water Manufacturing Machine, together with bottles, corks, baskets, soda, sulphuric acid, essence lemons, and all that is necessary to commence at once manufacturing.

EDWARD SALAMON,
3309 466, George-street

BLACK OIL, per ship *Corinthian,* for sale by

S. WILKINSON, Jun.,
Macquarie-place.
September 9. 3280

FOR SALE, 300 or 500 head of Cattle, with a splendid station, within one hundred and sixty miles of Maitland. For particulars apply to

MARTYN AND COMBES.
2742 George-street, Sydney.

WOOL AND TALLOW.

THE undersigned will make a liberal cash advance on wool or tallow consigned to their friends in Liverpool or London, on the day of delivery into the stores of A Campbell Brown, Esq., Darling Harbour.

BUCHANAN AND CO.
Lyons's Buildings, George-street. 3231

WOOL, SHEEP FAT, AND SHEEP-SKINS.

THE undersigned are purchasers of wool, fat sheep, and sheepskins, in any quantities, for cash.

6295 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
184 Harrington-street Church-hill.

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or advance on WOOL, OIL, TALLOW, or other colonial produce, consigned for sale to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Maguiac, Jardine, and Co.

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
2862 Fort-street.

FAT CATTLE.

ANY one having Fat Cattle for disposal, may find a purchaser on application to

F. J. NEWSHAM,
Liverpool-street South.
September 5. 3116

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having undertaken, by the desire of Mrs Jones, to wind up the affairs of the late Robert Jones, Esq., Surgeon, requests that any claims against the Estate may be presented forthwith, addressed to the undersigned, and left at Mr. Blackman's, George-street; and all debts owing to the said Estate are to be paid to Mr. William Maclaren, Collector, who is fully authorised to receive them; and it is particularly requested that the accounts may be immediately settled when presented.

J. P. MACKENZIE,
Drayton, Sept. 2. 3030

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned as painters and glaziers, in Pitt-street, Sydney, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will in future be carried on by George Fitchett, who is to receive and pay all debts due to, or owing by, the late firm.

GEORGE FITCHETT.
JOSEPH STRONG.
Witness—Morris Castle. 3291

TO HENRY TOWNSEND.

THE above individual, who was a few months back in communication with the undersigned, will hear of something to his advantage by application, personally, to

MESSRS. CARR, ROGERS, & OWEN,
Solicitors.
George-street, Sydney. 6279

NOTICE.

ANY person wishing to invest a sum to the amount of £700 would meet with a very good opportunity by applying, by letter to Y.Z., Post Office, Sydney. 3272

TO SHINGLERS AND PLUMBERS.

TENDERS are required for work in the above trades *for completing the roof of* the New Church of Christ Church, Sydney. Plan and specifications to be seen on application to Mr. Edmund Blacket, Stanley-street, Hyde Park, to whom tenders are to be delivered, on or before Wednesday, September 18. 3212

WANTED, by the undersigned, ten or twenty thousand Sheep, on halves of increase and wool, either with or without stations. Apply (if by letter, post paid) at Wollombi; or at Petty's Hotel, Sydney.

RICHARD A. WISEMAN.
Wollombi, August 1. 1539

WANTED, an Assistant in the Drapery business. Apply at the *Herald* Office.
September 7. 3249

NOTICE.
FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

A WARRANT having been procured from the Braidwood Bench for the apprehension of the individual as per annexed description, on a charge of Felony.

The above reward will be paid to any person lodging him in any of Her Majesty's gaols, or on applying to the Bench at Braidwood.

J. POLLEN, (signs his name J. W. Pollen) per ship *Captain Cook* (3), 1836; sentence, 14 years; standing No 36—2481; indent No. 31; tried at Clare, (Ireland) 7th February, 836; native of Kildare; height, 5 feet 9¼ inches; complexion, ruddy; hair, grey; eyes blue; scar right eyebrow; scar right cheek bone; dimple in chin; nose large. Formerly officer in army.

HENRY JAQUES.
Braidwood, August 31. 3015

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

HORSE LOST, from Mudgee, in April, 1842, of the following description:—Light bay colour, long tail, black points, branded ƎC (conjoined) on the near shoulder (but not very legible), and numbered underneath. Five pounds will be paid upon delivery in sound condition, or one pound for such information as may lead to his recovery.

CHARLES BLAXLAND
Hunter River, Gammon Plains. 3268

SHOP AND EXTENSIVE STORES TO LET.

THE Shop and extensive Stores, opposite the *Herald* Office.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
July 4. 259

TO BE LET,

THE following PROPERTIES, rent moderate:—

Commodious Store in Queen's-place, Sydney lately in the occupation of Mr. Edye Manning.

Birch Grove, on the Parramatta River, late the residence of Captain M'Lean. The house, which is suitable for a large family, contains ten rooms and out offices, with an excellent garden, well stocked and cultivated.

Darling Point Cottage, a very convenient residence, containing nine rooms, with stable, coach-house, &c, adjoining the grounds of Dr. Nicholson, M.C.

Five Dock, the cottage lately occupied by Mr. Barton, contains four rooms, with a kitchen, piggery, poultry-yard, &c., together with a garden of four acres, in good order, and about 100 acres of land.

Campbelltown, one hundred acre farm, with a convenient residence, thirteen acres garden, and several paddocks in cultivation; the whole fenced in.

Illawarra, the cottage residence at Bulli, lately in the occupation of Captain Westmeath, containing eight rooms, detached kitchen, store room, stable, with garden and about twenty acres attached.

The remainder of the estate may be let at the expiration of the lease of the present tenant.—(1st May, 1845) It consists of about 600 acres, 60 acres in cultivation; most part of the land is fenced into paddocks; there is a barn 50 feet by 25, piggery, and substantial outbuilding for farm servants. The whole is admirably adapted to dairy and agricultural purposes.

For further particulars apply [to O. Bloxsome, Esq., Loan Company's Office, 218, Elizabeth-street.
September 3. 2023

REIBY COTTAGE TO BE LET.—Apply to
RICHARD PEEK.
452, George-street. 2148

TO LET, the House at Miller's Point recently occupied by Mr. Henry Moore Apply to Mr. T. W. Smith, 458, George street or to John Lamb, Esq. 3213

HOUSE TO LET.—Containing four rooms and kitchen, with large yard. Rent only 10s. per week. Apply to Mr M. Hooper, King's Head Inn, Lower George-street. 3221

A HOUSE TO LET, in Lyons Terrace, Hyde Park.—The house at present occupied by C. D. Riddell, Esq., M.C., Colonial Treasurer. Possession will be given on third of January next. Apply to S. Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place. 2018

TO BE SOLD OR LET, on moderate terms, TAVERNER'S COTTAGE, about half a mile from the Sydney Turnpike, on the Parramatta Road.

A new and handsome brick-built cottage, with flagged verandah nine feet wide, and entrance-hall eight feet, containing four large rooms, well fitted up; an extensive kitchen, with servants' room over it; a coach house, four stalled stable, with hay and corn loft; a large yard, and out-offices, walled in; with a secure paddock, and every suitable convenience for a respectable family: being close to the estate of James Norton, Esq., &c. It might be converted into a place of business, being in an improving neighbourhood, and on the only high road from the interior.

For particulars apply to
P. W. PLOMER,
36, Castlereagh-street South.

Wanted, a steady person to take care of a house. 2650

TO LET, AT BALMAIN,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, containing six rooms, with a garden and excellent well of water attached. Rent moderate. Apply at Mr. Stubbs's Auction Mart. 3170

TO BE LET.
Within Forty Miles of Sydney, and Fifteen Miles of Wollongong,

TWO THOUSAND ACRES of open forest land, fit either for a dairy farm or for cultivation, the whole being naturally enclosed. Application for particulars may be made to Mr. Edwin Clarke, butcher, William-street, Woolloomooloo. 3229

SALES BY AUCTION.

SUPERIOR OLD COFFEE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,
(Immediately before the sale of the Sheep and Cattle, and Shares in the General Assurance Company,)

Two hundred bags of superior old Coffee, the best sample at present in the market, in lots to suit purchasers.

Samples may be seen at the Mart.
Terms at sale. 3180

A MIXED HERD OF 430 HEAD OF CATTLE, AND 8631 SHEEP.
With Station on the Clarence River.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock precisely.
(Unless previously disposed of by private sale.)

A mixed herd of—
430 Head of Cattle
14 Working Bullocks
12 Horses,
and,
A mixed flock of
8631 Sheep,
with a Station on the Clarence River, capable of carrying from 25,000 to 30,000 Sheep, with all the implements, huts, &c., now on the property.

☞ As an advertisement would not offer sufficient room to specify all the valuable improvements and implements, &c., which will be given in with the right of station, the auctioneer particularly invites intending purchasers to inspect the full particulars at the auction mart.

The station is within 35 miles of water carriage, that is to say, where the steamers come to, and the run is the best on the river; there is also a fine looking crop of 16 acres of wheat. The sheep will lamb in October, and purchasers will have the advantage of their fleece.

Terms at sale. 2818

SHARES IN THE GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
In the Insolvent Estate of A. B. Spark.—By Order of the Trustees.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Seventy Shares in the General Assurance Company, £7 each share.

Terms at sale.

☞ Only £2 10s. per share was paid up, since which £1 10s. has been added to each share for accrued profits, besides the dividends declared; in addition to which this flourishing Company has a surplus balance of £12,018 0s. 10d., according to the last report of 16th July, 1844, the Auctioneer can therefore confidently assert that a safer investment cannot be met with in the colony. 3136

EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO ACRES, AT MUDGEE,
In the County of Wellington.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
WEDNESDAY, the 25th SEPTEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

One of the finest Estates in the Colony, at Mudgee, described in the deed as follows: "All that parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-two acres, more or less, situated on Goonangoor, on Moroo Creek, in the county of Wellington, commencing at a peg bearing east seventeen degrees south from a marked gum tree on the south bank of the Moroo Creek, being eight miles west, and fifty-five chains south of the south-west corner of a portion of nine hundred and eighty-three acres on that creek, applied for as a purchase; and bounded on the east by Moroo Creek, from its junction with Goonangoor Creek, and a line south fifty-five chains; on the south by a line west eighty chains; on the west by a line north eighty-eight chains to Moroo Creek; and on the north by Moroo Creek."

Title.—Grant from the Crown to Henry Lewis.

The improvements on this land are: A Verandah Cottage, containing six rooms, which cost upwards of £200, with kitchen, stables, men's huts, and a large stockyard; also an excellent garden of about one acre of ground.

Forty acres of the above land are fenced in with three-railed fence, and twenty-five acres are under cultivation, namely, thirteen acres under wheat, and twelve acres under corn.

The above land is well watered, and commands a most excellent run of many thousand of acres, and is known to be one of the best estates in the colony.

Terms at sale. 2884

JAMES BYRNES will sell by public auction, in Sydney, at the office of J. and W. Byrnes, York-street,
THIS DAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
without reserve,

A new Cab Phaeton (recently imported) with britska front and Venetian blinds, to form a close carriage
A set of patent leather double carriage Harness, new and complete, with plated mountings, double bit, and curb chain
A richly coloured modern China tea service
A new silver tea service, of fashionable style, richly chased, comprising coffee-pot, teapot, sugar-bason, and cream-jug
One dozen silver table spoons
Half-dozen silver dessert spoons
One dozen silver tea spoons
One soup ladle and two sauce ladles
One dozen silver forks
One dozen ivory balance handle knives
One dozen each ivory balance handle dessert knives and forks
One ivory balance handle carving knife and fork
One gold watch, jewelled in five holes
One gold guard chain and three seals
One gold guard chain 3187

SPLENDID MANSION, WITH EXTENSIVE OUT-OFFICES AND GARDEN SITUATED AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO
Now in the occupation of Robert Campbell, Tertius, Esquire.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George street,
THIS DAY, the 11th INSTANT.
At Twelve o'clock precisely,
by order of the mortgagees,

All that piece or parcel of Land, situate on the new road, leading from Sydney to the South Head, bounded towards the north by the said road forty-one feet and ten inches; towards the south by the estate of Captain Lethbridge, sixty-seven feet six inches; towards the west by land of Thomas Macquoid, two hundred and seventy feet; and towards the east partly by land lately sold by the said Thomas Macquoid to Mr. Samuel Furneau Mann, two hundred and fifty-two feet eight inches; and partly by land hereinafter described eighteen feet.

And also, all that parcel of Land extending in an easterly direction to the land of Sir Thomas Mitchell, then in a northerly direction to the South Head Road ninety-two feet or thereabouts; bounded towards the north and west by the said land of Samuel Furneau Mann; towards the east by the said land of Sir Thomas Mitchell; and towards the south by the estate of Captain Lethbridge.

And also, all that parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement three roods and thirty-two and a half perches, more or less, situated in the parish of Alexandria, bounded on the north by a continuation of William-street, on the New South Head Road, bearing south-easterly two hundred and ninety-nine feet four inches; on the east by a reserve road eighteen feet wide, separating it from Sir Thomas Mitchell's purchased land ninety two feet six inches; on the south by an emanation of the said reserved road separating it from Sir Thomas Mitchell's grant, bearing west two hundred and eleven feet ten inches; and on the west by a line bearing north two degrees forty minutes west, two hundred and fifty-three feet eight inches to the commencing point, *(which said several pieces of land join together.)* Together with all that newly built Dwelling House and Out-buildings thereon.

Terms and conditions at time of sale.

Further particulars may be had on application at the office of James Norton, Esquire, Elizabeth-street, or of the Auctioneer. 2928

SIX DAYS ONLY.

THE AUCTION AT THE "BEE HIVE" *will absolutely take place on*
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1844.

Owing to the great rush of customers at this establishment,
SIX EXTRA ASSISTANTS
are wanted for the remaining six days.

None but first-rate salesmen need apply.
CHRISTOPHER NEWTON.
September 10. 3307

TO PARTIES FURNISHING, FURNITURE BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,
THIS DAY, 11th SEPTEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Elegant French-polished four-post bedsteads
Cane seated and damask covered chairs
Telescope, pembroke, loo, D, and other tables
French polished wardrobes
Cheffoniers
Wash-hand stands and toilet tables
Mirrors, dressing glasses, &c. &c.
Chests of drawers, plain and ornamental.
after which,
A great variety of kitchen and other useful utensils, and
About three hundred fancy garden palings

Terms cash. 3289

PATENT FAMILY MANGLE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 11th SEPTEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

One new patent family mangle, in complete working order, just received from England.

Terms at sale. 3309

EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE

Of all the well selected and superb Fancy Stock-in-Trade, comprising the Show Rooms of Mr. Thomas Woolley, who is declining the above branch of his trade in order to afford more room for the exhibition of a new and extensive assortment of goods in the Furnishing Ironmongery Department.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has been instructed by the proprietor to offer for unreserved sale (in consequence of the reason above stated), on the premises,
MONDAY 16th, and WEDNESDAY 18th INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

The whole of the valuable and elegant Fancy Stock-in-Trade contained in the Show Rooms, which comprises the most beautiful and extensive assortment of fancy and useful articles ever exhibited in the colony for sale, the greater part of which was personally selected by Mr. W. during his visit to England and the Continent, and as they will be submitted for positive sale, persons requiring supplies, either for trade or private use, will here have an opportunity of selecting from such an assortment as, perhaps, may never again be offered for public competition

They will be found to consist principally of—
Elegant Sheffield plated ware
Elegant candelabras, chandeliers, drawing-room and shop lamps
Silver plate and jewellery
Superb bronzes and ormolu ornaments
China and cut glass services
French and English porcelain ornaments
Workboxes, dressing cases, writing desks, &c.
British plate, German silver, and Argentine
Pedestal, sideboard, and hall lamps in beautiful variety
Choice perfumery and fancy stationery
Russia folding travelling cases
Elegant painted papier maché trays and ornaments
Guns, pistols, shot belts, powder flasks, &c.
Surgical and mathematical instruments
Tortoiseshell, gold, silver, and horn spectacles
Table and fancy cutlery, combs, brushes, &c.
Bright register and other stoves
Spirit fountains
Britannia-metal, japan, and Tunbridge-ware, together with a great variety of useful articles for domestic purposes.

Terms at sale.

☞ The goods, which are now being catalogued, will be exhibited for three days previous to the sale, in order to afford intended purchasers the opportunity of inspecting such articles as they may require, and to which the public are respectfully invited to attend.

N. B.—Suitable accommodation will be provided for ladies attending the sale.
Entrance from King-street. 3310

COPPER BOILERS, NAILS, TIN-TACKS, IRON POTS, TUMBLERS, &c., &c.

MR. S. HEBBEWHITE will Sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia,
THIS DAY, 11th SEPTEMBER,
at Eleven o'clock,

Copper boilers, assorted
Black paint, 28 lb. kegs
Four cases tumblers
Tin tacks, 8 and 10 oz.; Flemish tacks, 8, 10, and 14 oz.
Screw drivers, squares, shingling hammers
Bellows, fire shovels, brads, tin kettles, iron pots, lamps
A quantity of sundries.

Terms, cash. 3281

GREAT AND HIGHLY IMPROVED TOWN PROPERTY at QUEANBEYAN.
In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. John Gray.—By order of the Official Assignee.—Under Act Victoria 5, No. 17.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Official Assignee to sell by public Auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
MONDAY, the 23rd SEPT., 1844,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,

The annexed series of most valuable estate in INNS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, LANDS, Rights, Titles, Interests, &c., &c., at Queanbeyan, viz.:—

Lot 1.

All that Property situate in Maneroo-street, Queanbeyan, having 132 feet frontage by 424 in depth (more or less), on which is erected

A BRICK HOUSE,

Containing—on the Ground Floor:
One Entrance Hall,
One large Shop, 20 by 46,
One Parlour, one Dining-room,
Two Bed-rooms,
Kitchen, with oven, and Servants' Room.

Second Floor:
Two Bed-rooms,
One large Tea Store and Servant's Bed-room, over the shop.

Outbuildings and other Improvements:
Four-stall Stable, Coach-house, Harness-room, with Hay-loft the whole length of the building, brick Store and Laundry, Fowl House, and Lumber Shed.
Large Garden, trenched three feet deep, well pulverized and manured, and supplied a large family with vegetables during the dry season,—the whole excellently paled and fenced; Stock-yard, Piggery, and Milking-yard.

Forming altogether the most complete premises in the colony, south of Campbelltown, and eminently adapted for conducting a merchant's general wholesale and retail business all on the same premises.

Note.—The Auctioneer is instructed to inform intending buyers, that the whole of the work of the above premises, is of the best description, having been executed under the personal superintendence of Mr. Gray himself. The doors, mantle pieces, and inside work are of the best cedar, and the original cost is estimated at £2500. (All unencumbered.)

Lot 2.

AN ALLOTMENT of Land, situated in MORRISET-STREET, 66 feet frontage with 236 depth, more or less, on which is erected a "slab cottage," let at 4s. per week. (Unencumbered.)

Lot 3.

An Allotment, situated in Morriset-street, 66 feet by 236, more or less, on which is erected a slab cottage, with two rooms, stable in the rear. (Unencumbered.)

Lot 4.

An Allotment of Land in Morriset-street, 66 feet by 330, being No. 14 of section No. 8, on which is also erected a cottage, with two rooms. Half acre.

P.S. The purchaser of this lot will be entitled to the materials of another cottage. (Unencumbered.)

Lot. 5.

An Allotment of Land to Morriset-street, being No. 15 of section No. 8. Half acre. (Unencumbered.)

Lot 6.

An Allotment, containing half an acre in Crawford street, 166 feet frontage by 132, more or less. Erected on this is a brick cottage of four rooms, let at 9s. per week, and rented as

THE POST OFFICE.

The whole is neatly fenced in with 5 feet 6 inch paling, and No. 19 of section No. 8. (Unencumbered.)

Lot 7.

An allotment of half an acre of Land, 66 feet by 33 feet, more or less. A very convenient STONE-BUILT COTTAGE of four rooms, detached slab kitchen, and stable, is built on this lot. It has a large yard and garden paled in, and is now let to the Reverend Catholic Clergymen Messrs. Cavenagh and Kenny, at £26 per annum, from 8th January, 1844. (Unencumbered.)

Lot 8.

A corner allotment in M'Quoid-street, about three-quarters of an acre, with 133 feet thereto, and also a frontage of 211 feet, more or less, to Molonglo-street, upon which is erected that well-known house of entertainment and premises, formerly known as

THE "DOG AND STILE," INN,

now conducted by Mr. Booth, at the moderate rental of £100 per annum.

TEN ROOMS

most admirably adapted for public accommodation and comfort, in the following order of arrangement,

A Tap	Two Parlours
One Bar-Room	Six Bedrooms

detached kitchen and store, eight-stall stable, coach-house, garden, large yard, and extensive stock-yard.

THE CUSTOM AND RUN OF TRADE,
viz.:

Situated at the entrance of the Township, at the junction of the roads from and to Sydney, Molonglo, Gundaroo, to Maneroo, Twofold Bay, Boyd Town, and all the populous Southern Districts, and having the Queanbeyan River, abounding in cod and perch, only about 300 yards off. (Unencumbered)

Lot 9.

Comprises 63 acres, with all Mr. Gray's right, title, and interest, therein and to. This Farm adjoins the Township, is fenced, partly cleared, and commands both a river and road frontage.

Lot 10.

All Mr. Gray's right, title, and interest, in and to the lease of the Land and Premises, known as the

UNION INN, MICHALAGO,

now let to Mr. Henry Murphy, at £120 per annum.

Terms.—Twenty per cent. cash deposit, on the fall of the hammer, and the residue at 3, 6, and 9 months, from day of sale, with security on the property if required. Ten per cent. per annum will be allowed for cash.

Titles.—Grants from the Crown.
JOHN MORRIS,
2414 Official Assignee.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER 10.—*St. George*, ship, 605 tons, Captain Norie, from Portsmouth the 26th May, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Styles, and three children, Mr. and Mrs. William Chatfield, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, and child, Miss Smith, Miss Catherine P. Smith, Mr. John Alexander, Mr. W. D. Bernard, Mr. H. G. Smith, Mr. C. O. Bolden, Mr. P. B. Whitfield, and Mr. and Mrs. John Jones, and child.

September 10.—*Augustus*, barque, 140 tons, Captain Nichols, from Port Albert the 6th instant, with 60 tons bark. Passenger—Mr. John Jones.

September 10.—*Caroline*, brig, 113 tons, Captain Loten, from Hobart Town the 31st ultimo, with potatoes, &c. Passengers—Mrs. Newton, and three children, Mrs. Brennan, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Curtenay, Mr. May, Mr. Flinn, Mr. J. Caville, and Mr. T. Crane.

September 10.—*Calypso*, brig, 106 tons, Captain Harrold, from Launceston 30th August, with potatoes, &c. Passenger—Mr. Carr.

September 10.—*Martha*, brig, 121 tons, Captain Walker, from Launceston the 30th August, with potatoes, wheat, &c.

DEPARTURES.—NONE.

IMPORTS.

September 10.—*Calypso*, brig, 106 tons, Captain Harold, from Launceston: 550 bags and 2000 bushels wheat, 74 bags malt, 15 tons potatoes, 2 bundles kangaroo skins, Henry Fisher; 2 carroteels currants, order.

September 10.—*St. George*, ship, 605 tons, Captain Norie, from London: 25 casks goods, 1 case cotton fringe, 20 barrels beer, 30 bundles and 4 cases raisins, 26 sheets lead, Lamb and Parbury; 75 casks bottled beer, 4 tierces tobacco, 25 barrels resin, 34 bales and 1 case manufactures, Griffiths, Gore, and Co.; 1 box manufactures, 60 tons goods, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 281 bars 320 bundles rod iron, 80 bundles hoop iron, 20 bundles sheet iron, 5 boxes tin plates, 4 casks zinc, L. Iredale; 50 casks beer, 15 pockets hops, R. and E. Tooth; 1 dressing machine, C. J. Babbs; 204 bags salt, Eccleston and Hirst; 10 bales woolbags, Tingcombe and Watkins; 531 bags salt, 39 bales 3 cases 7 trunks goods, Captain Norie; 2 cases, R. M. Robey; 1 case silk, 14 cases cotton manufactures, Dreutler and Wagner; 21 bales linen, 8 trunks boots, 1 iron safe, 4 bales 3 cases slops, 35 bales paper, Gilchrist and Alexander; 2 cases manufactures, 9 cases 1 bale goods, Swain, Webbs, Hamilton, and Co.; 4 bales goods, Rowand, Macnab, and Co.; 10 cases manufactures, 131 kegs paint, Donaldson, Dawes, and Co.; 10 cases, 18 packages manufactures, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 3 cases 10 bales goods, 1 case plants, Cooper and Holt; 31 bales 14 trunks 4 cases manufactures, Thomas Smith and Co.; 27 bales, 8 cases, Moses Joseph; 20 bales woolpacks, Campbell, Hill, and Co.; 16 cases goods, M. Levy; 1 bale, A. Edes; 4 cases, Morice Marks; 1 case, James Tegg; 6 rams, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 3 cases books, Commercial Reading Rooms; 1 box stationery, Hastings Elwin; 23 bales, 27 cases, H. G. Smith; 34 casks 1 box (samples) tobacco, Thomas Digby Miller; 6 cases stationery, Commissariat; 1 quarter-cask wine, Captain Moriarty; 1 case specie, R. Styles; 2 kegs specie, Union Bank; 1 package, Birnstingl and Co.; 1 cask earthenware, R. Campbell; 1 parcel, G. W. Evans; 1 case, Morrissett; 1 box, Mr. Patch; 1 case, W. A'Beckett, Esq.; 1 case, Dr. Bland; 1 cask earthenware, 1 case books, 1 case bedding, Rev. F. Wilkinson; 1 case, J. Gordon; 1 case, John Milne; 25 hogsheads beer, Broadwood; 150 tons stone, 95 casks wine, 1 bale paper, 34 casks bottled beer, 1 quarter-cask wine, 1 case stationery, 2 cases goods, 5 cases manufactures, 47 casks bottled wine, 4 hogsheads 64 casks beer, 20 cases bottled wine, 1 box silver plate, 3 cases wine, 24 tierces tobacco, 4 cases merchandise, Order

The *St. George* has made a longer passage than was generally expected, having fallen in with light winds. She made the land to the westward of Cape Otway fifteen days since, but since that period has met with calms and adverse winds. She spoke no vessel on the passage connected with these colonies, and has hauled to Campbell's Wharf to discharge.

THE "HAIDEE."—In consequence of the arrival of the *St. George*, the *Haidee* has been detained until this afternoon, in order to afford parties an opportunity of answering their letters. The mail will close precisely at eleven o'clock, and she will get under weigh at noon.

The *Caroline* reports the *Marian Watson* to leave Hobart Town on 30th ultimo for Sydney; and two schooners were beating up Storm Bay, names unknown. The schooner *John and Charlotte*, from Port Albert, with cattle, arrived at Hobart Town on the 29th August; and the *John Tomkinson*, from London 9th May, arrived there on the 30th August.

The schooner *Northumberland*, from the Richmond the 28th ultimo, spoke the schooner *Phœbe*, on the 30th, off the Solitary Islands; she had been into the Bellinger, and had fetched a raft of cedar outside the bar to take on board for Sydney, but a strong sea breeze having set in, she was obliged to cast it adrift, and stand out to sea. The *Paterson* had been got over the sand spit, with little damage, and was undergoing repairs at the Richmond when the *Northumberland* left. The cutter *Resolution* was coming on immediately to Sydney.

The *Calypso* spoke the schooner *Mariner* on the 6th instant off Ram Head, having left Sydney on the 27th ultimo for Port Phillip.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.—The *Alicia*, from Port Phillip, arrived off the Isle of Wight on the 12th May. The *James*, from Port Phillip, the *Calcutta*, from Hobart Town, and the *Napoleon*, from Swan River, arrived at Gravesend on the 13th May. The *Wilsons*, from Sydney 4th January, arrived at Gravesend on the 15th May. The following vessels were advertised for Sydney in Hardy's Shipping List of the 23rd May: *Garland Grove*, 483, Robson (P. O. packet), June 1. *Lanchester*, 350, Mainland, June 15. *Dublin*, 429, Robson (P. O. packet), July 1. *Parrock Hall*, 397, Wilson, July 15.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY

September.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn	even.
11	WEDNESDAY	6 11	5 49	6 30	6 54

New Moon, Sept. 12, 20 m. past 11, night.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have a vast amount of correspondence which we fear we shall not be able to find room for, as the late meetings have occupied so large a share of our available space.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON papers to May 26 came to hand yesterday, but they contain no news of importance.

In Parliament, the Bank Charter Bill was proceeding through the House of Commons without opposition; as were the Bills making the alterations in the duties proposed by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. The abolition of the duty on foreign wool was opposed, on account both of the home and colonial grower, but without effect. On the 24th May, Mr. G. W. HOPE moved for and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to explain an Act passed in the 5th and 6th year of Her present MAJESTY, for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

It was expected that the Judges would give their decision in the case of the QUEEN v. O'CONNELL on the 25th May. It was supposed that the new trial would be refused, except in the case of the Rev. Mr. TIERNEY, against whom the Crown would not proceed any further. If this should turn out to be correct, there would then be arguments in arrest of judgment.

There was a report very extensively circulated, yesterday, that there had been a large increase in the price of wool; but this is not true. Wool was firm, and had an upward tendency, and we have no doubt that the June sales will fully equal those of April.

Sir THOMAS FREEMANTLE was the Secretary at War in succession to Sir HENRY HARDINGE, who was about proceeding overland to India.

The foreign news was unimportant, except that a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States of America was signed on the 4th April; it was supposed, however, that the Senate would refuse to ratify it.

Trade continued pretty brisk; Consols closed on the 24th at 99½ to ⅝.

THE CORPORATION ACT.

WE hope the Council will not allow the rent clause in the Corporation Act Amendment Bill to pass. The contract for the payment of rent is one with which the Council should not interfere; no person should be allowed to vote who has not paid his rates, but whether he has paid his rent or not has no more to do with his right to vote than whether he has paid his newspaper account; nor in fact has it so much to do with it: for there is a degree of moral delinquency in not paying the printer which would authorise the Legislature to deprive parties guilty of it of their vote. Making Aldermen *ex officio* magistrates is also, we think, highly objectionable. We dare say it is what an honorable member calls our "ridiculous Conservatism;" but we do think that no person should be appointed a magistrate who cannot read an Act of Parliament. We do not say that he should understand it, because there are Acts of Parliament which puzzle much wiser men than Aldermen are expected to be; but the mere words every magistrate should be able to read; and we do not think it requires a very wide stretch of imagination to believe that it is quite possible that an ignorant man, who cannot read, may be appointed an Alderman, which of itself will be a great nuisance; while to make such a man a magistrate would be an "intolerable grievance."

TAHITI.

THE following letter does not contain anything very new, but we give it, as showing the view taken by some of our countrymen residing at Tahiti:—

Tahiti, July 20, 1844.

The *Sultana*, Scott, for Sydney, leaves in a few days, and I now write this to be in time, because I am sometimes so busy that if it were put off I might not have time to say much. I received your letter from Oahu two days ago.

The arrival of H.M. ship *Carysfort*, Lord George Paulet, from Valparaiso, about ten days ago, saved us from participating in the melancholy condolence you afford in your account of the view of this affair taken by that pettyfogging milk-and-water son of a gun Mr. Consul-General Miller. — Glorious news!!! Louis Philippe (Du Petit Thouars has been recalled to answer for himself) has refused his sanction to the taking possession of this island in November last. Lord George Paulet was the bearer of this intelligence to Governor Bruat; the latter looked uncommonly queer, and expressed himself to the effect—that "he was in exactly the same position Lord G. Paulet was in, when he took possession of the Sandwich Islands, and his Government refused to sanction it." He forgot the murders and useless waste of the lives of his fellow-creatures that will meet him, and that ere long. I venture to predict that so soon as news of his career reaches France, he returns to answer for his conduct—this I may remark is an opinion very general here, and in which Governor Bruat himself participates—pleasant anticipations! and may the vagabond often dream of them.

We have had nothing but wars and rumours of wars ever since you left. We had hoped that the affair of Mahaina, when the French suffered such an immense loss, would have satisfied them, and had its effect; but alas! we were disappointed. About the 20th ult., a reinforcement of about 200 troops arrived here from the Marquesas, leaving that place nearly bare, and exposed to the good will of the natives there. On the 29th the Governor, at the head of upwards of 400 men, started for Point Venus, and thence to proceed to Papenoo, the stronghold of the patriots—well supported by a numerous artillery—with the French steamer ready to co-operate by sea. They arrived at Point Venus, and were proceeding towards Papenoo, when about 100 natives in ambush attacked them in flank—the greater body having passed—and at the first volley killed six on the side of the French, and wounded upwards of twenty; the natives kept their ground for a long time before they retreated. This affair took place close to the house of the Rev. Mr. M'Kean, who at the commencement of it happened to be in his verandah, and was shot dead! a bullet striking him on the back of the head, passing through the brain, and lodged close to the left eye; he never spoke after receiving the mortal blow, and in seven minutes ceased to draw breath. Mr. M'Kean, whom you met here, was a man of the most sterling worth, and his name will long be remembered and revered by the Tahitians. His loss is felt, by every one who knew him, as a personal calamity; while the missionary body have suffered an irreparable bereavement, and they will, perhaps, never meet with one so able, zealous, and willing, to co-operate and advise with them on every matter connected with his sacred calling. The French have said until they have got rid of these *firebrands of missionaries* things will not be as they wish them—and now they have managed to get rid of one of them, and that too at his own door and under his own roof. Mrs. M'Kean, (a daughter of old Dr. Gordon, formerly one of the ministers of Elgin), with her two orphan children, fortunately happened to be absent. The same night Mr. M'Kean was killed, his house was occupied by a large body of the French troops, his trunks broken open, and his house completely ransacked. Oh! that I could paint in true colours the cruel and disgraceful conduct of the bloodthirsty and infuriated madmen, now bent upon the subjugation of unfortunate Tahiti; may the tragedy enacted here serve as a lesson to the world and posterity, to know well the real character of individuals before entrusting them with the means of causing such a waste of the blood of their fellow-men. The natives of Bunaania, who had hitherto remained quiet at their homes, no sooner heard of the particulars already mentioned, than they flew to arms, resolved to avenge the death of their murdered countrymen, preferring death to living in constant dread and under French rule; the Tahitian colours I saw with my own eyes displayed under the guns of the *Uranie*. The Captain of this vessel thinking that he would surprise some natives about four miles from here, and to do the thing nicely started about midnight with about 130 men and with a native guide; before they reached the house where the natives were living, and of whom there was only ninety at the utmost, the greater part boys, the Tahitians received word of their coming, and very quietly awaited them. The house was surrounded by a pretty strong fence, when the natives received them, (I ought to have mentioned that they had only twenty-two muskets, and two of them were useless,) at one impetuous attack the French were thrown into disorder; the darkness of the night favoured the natives, and it was only by a hasty retreat the brave skipper of the *Uranie* saved himself and his men from being cut off to a man; he left five men dead within a few yards of the house attacked, and he had about twenty wounded, he himself being of that latter number, having received a bullet through the thigh; he has not made his appearance since; it is thought a court martial will follow this smart trick. No Frenchman can go three miles from this place now. About ten days ago, some men in a whaleboat put into a place about eight miles from here, the natives knew the French, of whom there were two in the boat, and very coolly *walked them off the scene*; the other two men in the boat were Americans, who of course were allowed to go where they liked; I may add that the natives had no intention putting these French *out of the way*, until one of them, a bad character, commenced abusing them, calling them names. Such acts are to be reprobated; but really when all the circumstances are taken into account, it is only what might be expected.

The *Thalia*, 42, was here some time ago, and lay off and on for eight or ten days. Same time the *Salamander*, war steamer, arrived. Captain Hope, of the former was a *brick*, and took the proper view of matters. The *Thalia* has since gone on to Oahu, and the *Salamander* is lying here. Captain Hamond, however, is a real Frenchman—every Englishman here detests him; he prefers the dinners of Governor Bruat to looking after the interests of his country. I could mention many low acts of this man, but want of space prevents me. Pomare left per *Carysfort* for one of the Leeward Islands. The natives there have made great preparations for the French—nothing but ammunition is cared for, and of this they have a large supply.

The little *Basilisk* has left for Oahu *via* Pitcairn's Island, after a stay here of upwards of six months, during which time Lieutenant Hunt conducted himself to our entire satisfaction, and has carried with him the hearty good wishes of us all. There is nothing new as regards mercantile matters; in fact I have not a single remark to make upon the subject further than that prices in general look down.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at the usual hour.

THE PASTORAL REGULATIONS.

Mr. COWPER presented a petition, signed by two hundred and nine stockholders, and others, resident in the town and district of Parramatta, praying the Council to take steps to prevent the carrying into operation of the Pastoral Regulations of the 2nd April last. The petition was not only numerously but also respectably signed, and amongst the signatures he observed those of a number of magistrates.

The petition was read, and received.

Mr COWPER said, that if the rules of the Council would allow it, he should now move that the petition be printed, as it only required the alteration of one line; this petition being precisely similar to the petitions which had been presented from various parts of the colony at an earlier period of the Session; but as the rules did not permit it, he would give notice that he should move to-morrow that this petition be printed.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a similar petition from eighty-two stockholders and others, resident in the district of Maneroo.

The petition was read, and ordered to be received.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that he should move to-morrow. that the petition be printed.

EDUCATION.—MELBOURNE.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition from the Mayor and Council of the town of Melbourne, in favour of the establishment of a General System of education. The petitioners expressed an opinion that the present system was wholly defective; and, further, that it was partial and unjust: that while the district of Port Phillip contained one-fifth of the population of the colony, and contributed one-fourth of the revenue, scarcely one-thousandth part of that revenue had been expended in education in the district of Port Phillip, while in the middle district about a thirtieth part of the whole revenue had been expended on the same purpose. The petitioners prayed that the Council would recommend some liberal and comprehensive system by which the whole colony might be equally benefitted. He would state that this petition had been agreed to by the whole of the Council of Melbourne except one, and he believed that if the majority of the inhabitants of the town and district were consulted, they would support the prayer of the petition.

The petition having been read,

Mr. ROBINSON moved that it be received.

Dr. LANG supported the motion, observing that, as had been stated, this petition had been opposed by only one member of the City Council; and although that Council was composed of members of the Church of England and of Presbyterians, and he believed that there were Roman Catholics also, the opponent was the only Independent who was opposed to any general system.

The petition was received.

Mr. ROBINSON said, he had another petition to present from the same body, praying that the Council would take steps to procure from the Government funds with which to put the streets of Melbourne into a passable condition. On a future day, he said, he should have occasion to bring the subject of this petition fully before the Council.

The petition was read and received.

POLICE EXPENSES.

Mr. ROBINSON presented another petition, which was from the District Council of Bourke setting forth that the county ought not to be charged with any of the expenses of the police while the Government retained the whole of the control. He was aware that it was hardly necessary to present this petition, as the Government had now taken upon itself the whole of the police expenses, but he thought it would be as well to do so as showing the opinion of that district on the subject.

Petition read and received.

EDUCATION.

Mr. COWPER said, that now the Port Phillip business was pretty nearly over, the Council would probably be allowed to consider that which pertained to the Middle District, and he would present a petition, on the subject of education, from the districts of Camden and Narellan. He would take this opportunity of saying that he totally dissented from the Report of the Select Committee of the Council, and hereafter he should have an opportunity of fully explaining his reasons for so dissenting. The petition, which he now presented, was signed by two hundred and eighty-nine of the inhabitants of the districts he had mentioned, and the prayer of the petition went to oppose the introduction of any general system of education.

The petition was read and received.

Mr. COWPER gave notice that to morrow (this day) he should move that the petition be printed.

Dr. LANG presented a petition from 250 members of the Presbyterian Church, in support of a general system of education.

The petition was read and received, and notice given that to-morrow (this day) motion would be made that it be printed.

MAJOR JOHNSTON—MR. ARNOLD.

Mr. WINDEYER presented a petition, numerously signed, from the inhabitants of the Paterson District, praying that the Council would not take any steps in the matter recently brought before them by the petition of Mr. W. M. Arnold.

The petition was read and received.

COMPENSATION.

Mr. WINDEYER presented a petition, to which he called the particular attention of the Colonial Secretary, from Edward Lynch, late sergeant in one of Her Majesty's Regiments, in his own behalf and that of others, setting forth that they had been induced, by misrepresentations made to them in England, to accept of a commutation of their pensions and to embark for this colony; that here they had found all their expectations were vain; and that they had consequently been deprived of that provision which their former services had entitled them to. The petitioners prayed for relief.

The petition was read and received.

EDUCATION.

Mr. COWPER presented a petition from the residents of St. Mary Magdalen, South Creek, against the introduction of a system of general education, praying especially that the Government would not discontinue the aid hitherto granted to the school in their district conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, but rather that the amount of that aid should be increased.

The petition was read and received.

DREDGING MACHINE.

Mr. WINDEYER, in pursuance of notice, moved that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying him to cause to be laid upon the table of this House "An account of the number of weeks the Dredging Machine was employed since its arrival; where it was employed; the number of men employed in the working of it; and the quantity of work performed by it, on an average of weeks; and showing whether, and in what degree, the number of men employed affects the work."

Dr. NICHOLSON seconded the motion.

Mr ROBINSON suggested that the return should be made to include the original cost of the machine.

This being conceded, the address was agreed to without further remark.

DISPUTED ELECTIONS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, in pursuance of notice, moved "that Roger Therry, Esq., be appointed a Member of the Court for the trial of any complaints that may be made against the return of members to this Council, in the place of Hastings Elwin, Esq., who has resigned his seat in this House."

After some conversation it was agreed that the subject should be postponed for a week, in order that time might be allowed to consult the legal advisers of the Government as to whether the retirement of Mr. Elwin from the Council constituted such an impediment to his continuing to be a member of that Court as contemplated by the Act of Parliament.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that Dr. Bland and Dr. Nicholson be the two Visitors to be appointed by the Legislative Council, to the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek, under the Act of the Governor and Council, 7 Victoria, No. 14, for the year 1845.

Mr. COWPER seconded the motion, which was carried.

PAWNBROKERS' BILL.

Mr. ROBINSON postponed his motion for the further consideration of this Bill, until after the Report of the Committee on the insecurity of life and property should have been considered.

MELBOURNE CORPORATION.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Melbourne Corporation Act Amendment Bill.

Some new clauses were proposed, but it was agreed that these clauses, being of some importance, should be printed, and their consideration postponed.

The House resumed, and shortly after five P.M., adjourned to three P.M. this day.

COLONIAL SPIRITS EXPORTATION BILL.

THE Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed on the 21st August, 1844, "*to take into consideration the Bill for the Exportation of Colonial Distilled Spirits*," have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee are of opinion, that nothing has been adduced by the parties opposed to the measure, to affect, in any way, the principle of the Bill, or to induce your Committee to recommend its rejection.

An opinion certainly seems to prevail, that if the measure be adopted, an organized system of smuggling will be immediately carried out, for the relanding on the coast the spirits which may be exported; but in this opinion your Committee cannot concur, as they see no reason why persons should find greater facilities for carrying on a contraband trade in colonial made Spirits, than in imported Spirits, which can, without doubt, be purchased at less cost than that at which colonial Spirits can be manufactured; and that, consequently, the revenue will be no more exposed to injury from smuggling by the passing of this Bill than it is at the present moment.

Your Committee, at the suggestion of the Collector of Customs, have made some additions to the Bill, with the view of checking frauds in the process of shipping Spirits entered for exportation; but they are clearly of opinion, and they anxiously desire to impress this on the attention of the Council, that no measures can be taken or devised by which the crimes of smuggling and illicit distillation, now daily committed to so great an extent, will ever be materially diminished in this colony (where the facilities for carrying on such demoralizing practices are so great) so long as the imposition of the present high rates of duties on Spirits creates a temptation so irresistible.

J. GIBBES, Chairman.

Legislative Council Chamber, Sydney, 5th September, 1844.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

THERE was no business transacted yesterday before the Chief Commissioner.

There are no meetings fixed for to-day.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

Alexander and Thomas Frazer, a single meeting, at ten o'clock.

Robert Ramsay Mackenzie, a third meeting, at half-past ten.

R. G. Dunlop and Co., a special meeting, at eleven.

Richard Harrison, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past eleven.

On Monday last, the creditors of Thomas Hassall accepted an offer of composition of ten shillings in the pound, payable at four, eight, and twelve months.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY.

PRESENT—The Mayor; Aldermen Broughton, Allen, Hill, and Macdermott; Councillors Agars, Brown, Chapman, Cowlishaw, Coyle, Driver, Jenkins, Little, Neale, Ryan, Smidmore, and Thurlow.

THE CORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

After the minutes of the last meeting, and of the extraordinary one on the 5th instant, had been read by the Town Clerk,

The MAYOR reported that he had seen Mr. Bland, to request him to withdraw the Bill for lowering the franchise, if the clause proposed to be introduced by Mr. Wentworth, respecting the necessity of tenants producing a receipt for six months' rent, was carried,—when Mr. Bland said, that having consulted with some of the members of Council, he considered it would be unparliamentary to withdraw a Bill in its progress through the House; and further, that as the resolution had only been carried by the casting vote of the Mayor, he did not think it could have any effect upon the Legislative Council.

Alderman MACDERMOTT denied the fact that the resolution having only been carried by the casting vote of the Mayor, afforded any criterion of the feelings of the Council upon the point, the question at issue being not the objectionable or non-objectionable nature of the clause, but the manner in which the Council should testify its opposition. He was quite sure that if a division had taken place upon the simple question of whether the clause should or should not be adopted, a very large majority of the Council would have voted for its rejection. He therefore moved that the Council should go into committee for the discussion of this point; but the motion was negatived, the apparent opinion of the Council being, that as the matter had been fully discussed before, the mere statement of the Alderman would be sufficient to meet the object in view.

ACCOUNTS.

Mr. COWLISHAW presented a Report from the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, amounting in the aggregate to £77 17s. 1d.

Report read and received.

EXEMPTION FROM RATES.

Mr. AGARS presented a petition from Mr. George Cameron, claiming exemption from the city rates, the petitioner being by profession a schoolmaster, receiving aid from the Government, and therefore exempt according to the terms of the Municipal Act.

Petition read and received.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN KENT-STREET.

Mr. CHAPMAN presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Gipps Ward, residing in the above street, complaining of the injury caused to their premises by reason of the excavations now in progress in that quarter, and praying the Council to adopt some measure as early as possible to remedy the grievance.

The petition having been read, the Standing Orders were suspended for the purpose of considering it; and, after some discussion, the prayer of the petitioners was granted.

PETITION FOR REDUCTION OF RATE.

Mr. THURLOW presented a petition from Patrick Irwin, of Clarence-street, stating that when the property occupied by him in Clarence-street was assessed, it was occupied as a public-house, and of a much higher annual value than it is at present, being now occupied as a private residence; and therefore praying that the rate at which it is assessed may be diminished in the same proportion as the present rental is less than that of the premises at the time when they were valued. After some discussion the petition was received.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

Alderman MACDERMOTT presented a memorial from Andrew Daer, late superintendent of the city water works, submitting that when he received the said appointment, he had been engaged at an annual salary, and therefore his engagement had been for a year; notwithstanding this, his services had been dispensed with before the year expired, and in consequence of his being unable to find other employment for the unexpired portion of his engagement, he prayed that the Council would allow him such compensation as it might deem proper.

POLICE MISCONDUCT.

Mr. THURLOW presented a memorial from Mr. Andrew M'Nab, complaining of the conduct of Sergeant Ditcham, of the Sydney, Police, who, without any authority, had arrested him on his own premises, handcuffed him, and compelled him to accompany him to the receiving watchhouse one day last week. It appeared that some time ago a deed of partnership was executed between the complainant and Mr. H. Fisher, relative to carrying on business in some premises in the vicinity of Sydney, that some dispute arising between Mr. Fisher and the petitioner, the former ordered Mr. M'Nab off the premises, which the latter refused to comply with, on the ground that by the agreement, he had as much right to be there as Mr. Fisher. The latter subsequently brought Ditcham, and caused him to take Mr. M'Nab into custody for being illegally on his (Fisher's) premises; and although Mr. M'Nab produced the partnership agreement, to show Ditcham that he had as much right to the premises as Mr. Fisher had, he persisted in handcuffing him, and taking him to the watchhouse, alleging that he had the orders of Mr. Waring, the Superintendent of Police, for apprehending him. Mr. Thurlow considered the application as one which was reasonable, and ought to be entertained by the Council, in order that an enquiry might be instituted as to the authority on which Waring gave, or Ditcham executed, such an order for arresting Mr. M'Nab.

After considerable discussion as to whether it was competent for the Council to interfere in the matter, the memorial was received.

SURVEYING THE CITY.

The TOWN CLERK read a letter from the District Surveyor, respecting the survey of the City, which was ordered to lie on the table.

FLORAL SHOW.

Mr. DRIVER, on behalf of the Floral Society, presented an application for the use of shed A, in the George-street Market, for the exhibition which is to take place towards the end of the present month. Application granted.

LIGHTING THE CITY.

A Report from the Board of Works on the more general lighting of the City was brought up and read.

Mr. AGARS opposed the reception of the report, because it was opposed to the 74th clause of the Corporation Act, and was against equity, and because the by-law of the 9th of May, was contrary to all law and justice. Report received.

RATE COLLECTORS.

A memorial from the collectors of the city rates, for the different wards of the city, was read, setting forth that the remuneration they received for the arduous duties they were called on to perform, was inadequate for their maintenance, and praying that the same may be augmented. After some discussion, Alderman MACDERMOTT, who had presented the memorial, by consent of the Council, withdrew it.

GEORGE STREET MARKET.

Alderman FLOOD presented a memorial from certain occupiers of stalls in the George-street Market, who had been sued for the rent of the same, and judgment obtained against them in the Court of Requests for the same, praying the Council to accept of the same rate of rent for the stalls occupied before, as after the last by-law on the subject was passed.

Messrs. COYLE, BROUGHTON, THURLOW, and MACDERMOTT, opposed compliance with the application, on the ground that the memorialists came forward with a bad grace to ask any favour from the Council after having resisted payment as long as possible. If the memorialists were displeased with the terms, they ought to have vacated the stalls at the end of the time they originally took them for. It was also alleged that such a mode of proceeding would be unfair to those persons who had paid for their stalls in terms of their agreement.

Messrs. FLOOD and DRIVER supported the application, on the ground that it had been recommended by the Commissioner of the Court of Requests when he gave judgment against the applicants, and because, when the memorialists took the stalls at the high rental, they were induced to do so in the belief that the Council, by passing the by-laws with as little delay as possible, would put an end to hawking, and so render the stalls more valuable; but so great had been the delay in passing them, that it was only of late that steps could be taken to put an end to unlicensed hawking.

Application refused.

POLICE.

The MAYOR intimated, that on an early day it was his intention to bring under the notice of the Council the very unceremonious manner in which the Legislative Council was proceeding to estimate for the city police. He considered that the manner in which they were doing that, was an infringement on the prerogative of the City Council, and therefore he felt it his duty to avail himself of the present opportunity of mentioning the subject, in order that members might be prepared to express an opinion on it when it was brought before them by his laying on the table at next meeting some correspondence which had taken place on the subject.

THE APPROACHING CIVIC ELECTION.

Mr. COWLISHAW wished to know whether it had been determined to fill up the extraordinary vacancies in the Council at the annual election in November. He considered it but fair to the different candidates that the course about to be followed should be announced without delay, as it would enable candidates to determine as to coming forward or not.

Alderman FLOOD was determined to secure a full representation of his ward, and therefore on the morning of the annual election he should intimate that he would fill up every vacancy in the representation of the ward.

Alderman BROUGHTON made a statement, agreeing in its purport with that made by Alderman Flood.

Alderman MACDERMOTT said, in the absence of Alderman Hill (who had retired since the commencement of the proceedings,) he might state that he had expressed to him his intention of acting on the same principle as Aldermen Broughton and Flood.

The MAYOR thought, that there was a difference of opinion on the subject; according to his view of the case, the Act did not allow of filling up the vacancies in the manner just stated. At the same time, he thought it was desirable that the extraordinary vacancies should be filled up at the annual election; but for this purpose it would be necessary to have a clause introduced into the Bill at present before the Legislative Council; and in order that as little delay as possible should take place, he, if the Council thought it necessary to consider the matter, would adjourn till an early day.

Mr. JENKINS wished to know who was the Councillor for Cook Ward that would have to retire, as two of them had been returned by the same number of votes. It was stated in reply, that the matter had been settled when the election of the Councillors took place, by the one name being placed over the other; so that in the case mentioned Mr. D. Jones was the retiring member.

The Council was then adjourned at half-past six, till three o'clock on Friday.

WESLEYAN EDUCATION.

A PUBLIC Meeting was held on Monday evening, in the Wesleyan Chapel, York-street, for the purpose of agreeing to a petition to the Legislative Council, on the subject of education. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. J. M'Kenny, who afterwards announced that Mr. Alderman Allen would preside.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his gratification at finding the subject of education occupying so much of the public attention, and hoped that the meeting would attentively consider the subjects to be brought before them by the several speakers.

The Rev. D. J. DRAPER moved the first resolution, which was as follows: "That this meeting is of opinion that a large proportion of the children of the colony are growing up in sin and wickedness from want of general education, in connexion with moral and religious training, and that it is the duty of the Wesleyan Church to do all that is in its power to remedy the evil." The first sentiment expressed in the resolution is, I believe, admitted by all persons who have thought seriously on the subject. We are painfully alive to the fact that a large proportion of the children of the colony are growing up in sin and wickedness from want of general education; and we are fully sensible that our representatives in the Legislative Council are only doing their duty when they do all in their power to remove the evil which we deplore, and diffuse through the country the blessings of education. We are not of the number who wish to hide from the eyes of men the lamp of knowledge, and I trust, Sir, we shall ever be ready to co-operate with our fellow-colonists, in or out of the Council, in endeavouring to promote the instruction of the rising generation; and permit me, Sir, to say that whilst we feel it our duty to assemble here this evening, in order that the Wesleyan voice may be heard, we wish to lose sight as much as possible of whatever is merely sectarian in its character. It was said by the Rev. Dr. Ross, on Saturday last, the Wesleyans were coming forward, not to strengthen the weak or assist those who were already strongly opposed, but to add strength to that opposition. In reference to this, we can only say that we do not oppose any man as a man; but I trust we shall never be backward in avowing our sentiments on such matters as affect the general welfare of the community; and if we happen to differ from some on the educational question, we are quite as willing to give them the highest credit for sincerity, as we are desirous of being thought sincere. We believe, Sir, that education, unless it be accompanied with moral and religious training, is not of itself sufficient to afford a guarantee that we shall have a virtuous or religious population, and much as we wish that all should be instructed, we desire still more that all should have such an education as will best comport with their nature and destiny. It is said that in Australia 13,000 children are at present growing up without education of any sort. This, I think, is appalling enough; but I fear that no system of education would be found imparting the benefits of instruction to the children of shepherds and stockmen who are scattered up and down in the bush; indeed, whilst our population continues to be as widely scattered as it is at present, there will be always a great proportion of the children without education. The evil of such a state of things is most deplorable, and calls loudly for the adoption of such measures as are best calculated to remove it. The resolution speaks of its being the duty of the Wesleyan Church to do all in its power to remedy the evil. The measures which have been adopted by our Church in England, in reference to education, will, I am sure, bear comparison with those of the more numerous Episcopalians; and we are quite prepared to do all in our power to meet the case of the uneducated children of Australia. And, Sir, I must be allowed to say, that up to the present time, our schools will bear comparison with others, as it regards the efficiency of the teachers, and the progress of the children. There is one fact, however, which I am sure will be received with satisfaction by the public: that whereas the average expense of each child taught in the colonial schools is said to be 20s., the average cost of each child in the Wesleyan schools has been but 11s. 1d. The sum granted by the Legislative Council last session being £350, and the number of children taught for that amount in the colony, exclusive of Port Phillip, being 614. The statistics of our schools show that we have not neglected the important subject of education. There are in connexion with our Church,

27 Sabbath Schools,
1769 Scholars,
23 Day Schools, containing 890 scholars.

It will be seen from this, that considering our numbers we have done well in establishing schools, and moreover, that those schools, whilst they are as efficient as most others, have been maintained at a less cost to the State than is said to be the average expenditure. So far as I am concerned, I should prefer a system in which the rights of denominations are respected; at the same, time fully admitting the right of the State to see that the secular education is efficient, and that the money granted is properly expended. I believe that the State is bound to educate the children, or at least to assist in doing so, and that assistance should be rendered in such a manner as not to impede but rather to facilitate the endeavours of the different denominations of Christians to train up the young in knowledge and understanding; with these views I trust that we, as a section of the Christian Church, shall let our voice be heard in favour of such schools as are, in our opinion, the best calculated to impart that measure of knowledge which shall prepare the youth of the colony for becoming good citizens and good Christians. Mr. D. then entered into an exposition of the necessity and benefits arising from a combination of religious and secular instruction, and repudiating the doctrine that "Ignorance is the Mother of Devotion," contended, with Hooper, that "Education was the faculty by which human reason was developed, and by which man was enabled to distinguish truth from error, and evil from good."

Mr. J. BYRNES seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. R. MANSFIELD moved the second Resolution, viz.:—"That this meeting does not approve of the plan of public education called the Irish System, as it does not admit the whole of the Sacred Scriptures, but only extracts, and because it excludes prayer." The Bible was the terminus of his bigotry, and the starting point of his liberality. Up to this point he, as a Protestant and a Wesleyan, could make neither compromise nor concession; beyond it, he was willing to make as many sacrifices, for the sake of peace and co-operation, as any reasonable man could require. It was here that the Irish System of education demanded from him what he could no more surrender than he could surrender his belief in the being of a God, the immorality of the soul, and the day of universal retribution. He could attach no value to education that treated human beings as mere inhabitants of the present fleeting world, and which made no provision for their happiness beyond the grave. Education of this kind could do no real and lasting good, either to children or to society. It could not make the children good citizens—it could not make them moral men: for, irrespective of the authority of God's word, and the awful sanctions of eternity, morality was but as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. The only education which could satisfy him was such as should teach the working of righteousness in connexion with the fear of God, and instil into the minds of the rising generation the great truth that time is but the nursery for eternity. Now, without the Bible, such education as this was impracticable. The Irish System, in the most favourable aspect in which its friends had presented it to the Australian public, gave no assurance that the Bible should be used in its schools: it therefore gave no assurance that its education should fulfil the *only* purposes for which education was at all desirable. For this reason, he could not give it his support. But, on the other hand, he was liberal enough to make large concessions, provided the holy Scriptures be retained in their fulness and purity. In matters of religious faith, he, like the venerable founder of Wesleyan Methodism, was *a man of one book*—the book of which God was the author, truth the matter, and salvation the end. None could more highly prize than he (Mr. M.) did, the writings of Mr. Wesley, the commentaries of Dr. Adam Clarke and the Rev. Joseph Benson, and the other standard publications of their communion; but he should consider himself guilty of monstrous folly and impiety if, for one moment, he were to place them on a par with the Bible, or recognise them as being, in any one sense of the word, of co-ordinate authority with the Book of God. In a system of public education, he could, therefore, give up these most estimable expositions of Christian theology, and leave the Bible to tell to the children its own heavenly story. He should have no fear of their being either led astray or imperfectly instructed in the doctrines of redemption, if left to the unsophisticated teaching of the pages written by inspiration of the Holy Ghost. Clinging to this supreme and sole authority in things religious, he could fearlessly surrender, in State education, sermons, commentaries, catechisms, and creeds. Thus far could he go, but no further. No earthly consideration could induce him, and he was sure no earthly consideration could ever induce the Wesleyan Church, to countenance education not strictly and intimately blended with the truth of God, as derived from the sacred volume in its unmutilated form. The Irish System failed to do this—signally failed, and therefore did the Wesleyan body oppose it with a face of flint.

Mr. A. MACARTHUR in a very neat and excellent speech seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. M'KENNY said, the resolution which I have to introduce is in support of denominational schools, which I approve of on principle. The subject has received my careful attention, to which it has been particularly directed for eight years past in this colony. I was here when Sir Richard Bourke's measure was introduced and successfully resisted, and I consider it an honour to have been one of that committee which stood so firmly by the great principles of the Reformation. I consider that no general system will so well meet the wants of the rising generation as denominational schools; and the reason why a greater number of children are not instructed in them is, the want of that liberal support which they ought to receive. The designation of this class of schools has not been fairly represented. It has been so spoken of as if it were necessary to form such a school that all the children taught in it should belong to parents members of the communion by which it was established. Now, with the exception of Roman Catholic schools, this is seldom if ever the case. Are not the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan schools open to the children of all communions who choose to send them, and agree to conform to their rules? A denominational school, then, takes its name from the body by which it is established and supported, without reference to the profession of the parents of the children who attend it. The Wesleyans are said to wish to obtain the attendance of children who are not of Wesleyan parents. We deny it, we have never made such a trial; but when children are brought by their parents for admission into our schools, they are received without reference to the profession of their parents or guardians;—and we know that all denominational schools in the colony are conducted on the very same principle. It has been said, that the Wesleyan system is a proselytizing system. This charge we repudiate; our object is not to steal sheep from other flocks and persuade them to take our name, by way of increasing our number,—in this sense we wish to make no proselytes; and such are our views, that we would not give one straw to bring the world to be called by our name, if that was all they were to obtain: for we know, that with the name the world would still *lie in the arms of the wicked one*. No, our object is to save the souls of men; and so as that is done it matters not by what name they are called. We wish to have our own schools because we cannot consent to cast religion overboard. Our view of education is, that moral and religious training forms a most important part of it; and that no matter how extensive and perfect the secular part may be, without the formation of religious principles it will not produce good men, or prepare them for the faithful discharge of the duties of life. I do not consider that the erection of large public schools in the centre of rural districts would meet this case. Who could reasonably expect that children would be able to walk from five to ten miles a-day to attend school? The schools might be built, but they would, I fear, be found in general empty. One rev. gentleman said on Saturday night, that he supported the Irish System in order to avert a *curse* from the colony. It would appear a strange way of doing it! Well, we shall abide by the Book of God and firm Protestant principles, and see what we can do to avert the curse referred to. Another reverend divine is reported to have bound himself not to vote for a sixpence of money for schools, if the Irish System is not received. What is to be done? Are we to consider ourselves ruined? This puts me in mind of an anecdote I once heard of a gentleman, who had been long in India and high in office, and, on visiting London after a long absence, he called at a celebrated bootmaker's, in the west end of the metropolis, and left an order for work: after a few weeks he called again, and inquired with an air of great importance if his boots were ready, and on being informed that they were not, he expressed himself as highly displeased, and informed the master bootmaker that *he* would deal no longer with him. The bootmaker made no reply, but instantly called his foreman, and said, "Shut up our establishment, for we are *ruined*, this gentleman will not deal with us any longer!" However, we shall not shut up yet, but go on our way doing all the good we can, in promoting the religious education of the children in *our own denominational schools*. The reverend gentleman then moved the third resolution, "That this meeting considers that denominational schools are best suited to meet the wants of the rising generation in this colony."

The Rev. E. SWEETMAN seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. INNES moved the fourth resolution, "That a petition be respectfully addressed to the Legislative Council, expressive of the views of the Wesleyan body on the subject of education, and requesting adequate provision to be made for the support of the Wesleyan schools; and that the petition now read be adopted;" the petition being as follows:—

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled.

The humble Petition of the Wesleyan Ministers, and the Members of their Societies and Congregations in the County of Cumberland, in the Colony of New South Wales,

Sheweth—That your petitioners having learned that the Select Committee appointed by your Honorable House, to inquire into and report on the subject of Education, has recommended, as a general scheme system of instruction suited to this colony, the plan of education known as the "Irish National System," they feel it their duty to inform your Honorable House that the system thus described has not their approbation, and cannot receive their support.

That your petitioners cannot conscientiously approve of or adopt any system of education that does not admit the use of the entire volume of Divine Revelation, Prayer to Almighty God, Catechetical Instruction, and Ministerial Superintendence.

That as the present system of Wesleyan Denominational Schools secures all these important particulars, your petitioners consider that it best suited the wants of their connexion, and therefore beg that it may not be disturbed.

That in voting the supplies for the education of the children of the colony, your petitioners request that adequate provision may be made by your Honorable House for the efficient maintenance of the schools belonging to the Wesleyan Church.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

I feel gratified, said the Rev. Mr. I., that a public meeting has taken place, in connexion with the Wesleyan body, on the important subject of education in this colony, in order that the public may have something like a proof of the interest we feel in the measure as a public question. The conduct of the Wesleyans in this colony would not be true to the character of the Conference and connexion at home, if they were to be neutral or careless spectators in the present movement. At a very recent period the Wesleyan body in the mother country were called upon to show their zeal for this cause, and by their conduct on that occasion, they gave practical proof that the education of the rising generation lay near their hearts. It is true that their zeal was manifested in the form of opposition to the education clauses in Sir J. Graham's Factory Bill: but that opposition arose from a conviction in their minds, that the education of the young is a question of the greatest magnitude, and that no parliamentary enactment should be allowed to pass into law

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that would neutralize its benefits, and make it the instrument of propagating intolerance and error. That that opposition did not arise from party zeal, but from a conscientious and deep interest in the subject itself, was the view of Sir James Graham, who, when commenting on the objections of the Wesleyan Committee of privileges, made the following statement. "I must say, that I think that the objections taken by that body, are in general worthy of attentive consideration—and when I reflect on the importance of that body—on their conduct generally as respects the subject of education, on the exertions they have made to supply the deficiencies of districts where educational instruction was bu. little known, I am bound to say, that I think their objections are worthy of our greatest consideration and respect." Whatever therefore may be the failings of the Wesleyans, I am thankful to be able to say that they possess a deep and practical interest in the question that has called us together this evening. It is certainly gratifying to the patriot and the Christian, that the Legislature not only of our mother, but also of our adopted country, declare both by word and deed, that it is the duty of every Christian government to provide for the education of the people—such a declaration in connexion with the strong excitement now prevailing in the public mind on this question, shows that it is a subject that touches the vitals of the community, and is regarded as essential to our existence and well-being as a nation. And should this interest ever be diminished, we shall in the same proportion be lowered in the scale of nations. The subject of dispute therefore, is, not whether the rising generation shall be educated, (for this is a point admitted by all), nor is it whether education should be based upon religious principles; but it is whether the formation of a plan of combined education is practicable. The difficulty of adopting a general system rises from the question in a religious point of view, so that were it possible for us conscientiously to dispense with religious instruction in our schools, a general scheme would at once meet the wishes of all. But the religious instruction of the children is a point upon which we cannot make the slightest surrender or concession, without a violation of the trust confided to us by the Divine Being whose injunction to all upon whom rests the responsibility of controlling the interests of the people, whether the State, the Church, or the parents of families, is, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Whatever, therefore, may be the difficulties which the religious branch of education may place in the way of a general scheme, we must maintain inviolate the union between secular and religious education. Bigotry on this point is better than latitudinarianism. To deny, mutilate, or encumber the principle, that the fundamental truths of Christianity form the only basis of a wholesome education, besides being a violation of our duty to God, would be treacherous to the interests of the government of our country. The Bible, which teaches the will of God to man, inculcates submission to the higher powers, as ordained of God, and the effect of such teaching in the minds of the rising generation, is the only thing that can shield the throne from treason and sedition. Such teaching will not make the children the vassals of despotic power, but will enable them to distinguish between right and wrong; will keep down the spirit of infidelity, blasphemy, revolution, and anarchy—evils, under the influence of which, men despise governments, and are not afraid to speak evil of dignities. Bring the minds of the children under the teaching of the word of God, and you place all their passions of envy, malice, and revenge, under an effectual restraint, and their conduct will be regulated according to the principles of righteousness and peace—you make them peace-makers and not peace-breakers. Whatever may be the steps taken by the Legislature on this question, it is the duty of the Christian Church to guard this point, and to accept of no measure from the State that does not include instruction from the Bible as the word of God. We should have but little difficulty in adopting the Tractarian doctrine, that "the Church is the supreme instructress of the people," if we had the liberty of interpreting the term Church as meaning, not the Church of England, of Rome, or any other Church exclusively, but the universal body of Christ's people, by whatever name they are called. But though such an interpretation cannot be realised so as to effect a satisfactory union of all religious denominations on a general scheme of education—religious instruction is not to be abandoned. We do not believe that any Church acts up to its obligations, that is either negligent or half-hearted with reference to the proper training of the children of its own members. The infant, so soon as he is baptised, becomes, in a certain sense, the child, the property of that Church into which he is received, and acquires a right to have the first dawnings of reason watched over and improved, and the seed of saving truths planted at the earliest period within his mind, so that the religious instruction of the young is a solemn trust which the Christian Church, can never, consistent with her obligations to God, allow to be transferred to the exclusive control of the State—though it is the duty of the State to assist in carrying out this object. The system that is recommended for this colony appears very plausible in theory. Theoretically it promises the softening down, if not the removal, of sectarian prejudices—more efficient instruction—and greater economy in the expenditure of money. But I am of opinion that such promises would fail to be accomplished in its practical results. It would bring sectarian prejudices into more active operation, inasmuch as by its own regulations it does not provide for the concealment, but rather for the greater prominency of the division of sects and parties, not casually but regularly, and at a time of life when it is most calculated to prove injurious to the minds of the children. Most gladly would we hail a system that would break down the middle wall of partition between sects and parties in the rising generation, and that would promote cordiality of sentiment and unanimity of feeling than what exists at the present day; but the intolerance, exclusiveness, and bigotry of the present day, extinguish all our hopes of such an event. As to the saving of expense, this is a recommendation of the system that wants proof: and even admitting that it might be proved, it is a mere paltry consideration, and should not be permitted to weigh for one moment against any other plan that has proved itself, or may prove itself, to be more satisfactory and efficient. A general system is surrounded by almost insurmountable difficulties in the present state of things; and supposing that Lord Stanley's is the best that can be proposed, yet, setting aside the circumstance that facts can be adduced in proof of its failure in Ireland as a National scheme, it still leaves these difficulties untouched. If in the books of Scripture lessons, that are prepared for the schools, there were not such a paring down the word of God, as indicate greater respect for the doctrines and commandments of men, than declaring the *whole counsel of God*—then one great difficulty would be considerably removed. But since we must conscientiously adhere to our duty of introducing the Bible into our schools, there is no preparation or alteration of the word of God for this purpose that could throw it into any form, that would satisfy all parties, without changing the essential truths of the sacred volume—in which case the exclusion of the Bible altogether would be preferable to its admission. But even supposing that there could be a form in which the Bible could be introduced to the satisfaction of all parties, when we consider the rival jealousies of the different Churches, and the peculiarly exclusive and intolerant claims of certain denominations, is it possible for us to imagine that these jealousies on the side of the preponderating party would not affect the management of the system? We should find their influence in the Governor's Board, in the local patrons, and in the schoolmasters, by which considerable partiality would be exercised in favour of the majority on the subject of religious scruples. But say you, if such a case happens, why not complain in the proper quarter? Under the influence of such jealousies, complaints would be easier made than redress obtained; so that in all probability, before the system were long in operation, the minority on conscientious scruples would have to leave it in the hands of the majority; and, as in Ireland at the present day, the national would become a denominational system.

The Rev. B. Hurst seconded the resolution in a most animated speech, expressive of the strongest views in opposition to the general scheme, founded on his conviction of its being by no means suited to allay those feelings in too many instances now found to exist; but rather to increase jealousies and surmises among persons of different denominations.

Alderman Allen having vacated the chair, which was taken by the Rev. John M'Kenny,

The Rev. Mr. Draper moved that the sincere and respectful thanks of the meeting be given to Alderman Allen for the manner in which he had presided over the proceedings of the evening.

The motion was carried amidst loud applause, and Alderman Allen, in returning thanks, expressed his gratification at seeing so numerous and respectable a meeting assembled together in the sacred cause of education.

Upwards of five hundred persons were present, and the meeting, which was most quiet and harmonious, broke up about ten o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From Yesterday's Government Gazette.)

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir George Gipps, Knight, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the territory of New South Wales, and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

Whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the fifth and sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, "*An Act for the Government of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land*," and in pursuance of the power delegated to me by Her Majesty in that behalf, I did, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the colony, appoint Robert Lowe, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Member of the Legislative Council by the said Act established; and whereas, the said Robert Lowe, Esquire, hath, by a writing under his hand, addressed to me, resigned his seat in the said Legislative Council:—Now, I, Sir George Gipps, the Governor aforesaid, do hereby proclaim, that, in pursuance of the authority in me vested, I have, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the colony, bearing even date herewith, appointed John Lamb, Esquire, to be a Member of the said Legislative Council, in lieu of the said Robert Lowe, Esquire, and until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Colony, at Government House, Sydney, this tenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.) GEORGE GIPPS.

God save the Queen!

LAND SALE.

A sale of Crown Land will take place, at the Colonial Treasury, this day, at eleven o'clock. The following is an abstract of the sale:—

SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.

Hunter.—1. 60 acres, on the Hawkesbury River, at the southernmost corner of Edward Riley's 40 acres. Upset price, £1 5s. per acre There is a hut and shed on this land, and a portion of it (about ten acres) is in cultivation.

Cook.—2 10 acres, on the Hawkesbury River, commencing at the south-west corner of Samuel Wright's 50 acres. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre. This land has been in cultivation and there is a hut on it, formerly occupied by Heathcote and his wife. 3. 20 acres, at Springwood, on the Sydney and Bathurst Road. 4. 20 acres, at Twenty-mile Hollow, on the Sydney and Bathurst Road.

COUNTRY LOTS.

St. Vincent.—5. 41 acres, at Long Point, Shoalhaven River. 6. 50 acres, on the Shoalhaven River. 7. 49 acres, same place. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Camden.—8. 20 acres, Cataract River. 9. 100 acres, at Dapto, Illawarra. Upset price £1 per acre.

Cumberland.—10. 16 acres, parish of Prospect. Upset price £1 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Place Unnamed.—11—16. 10 acres each, parish of Newrea, village of Newrea, allotments Nos. 1—6. Upset price £1 per acre.

Cumberland.—17. 20 acres, parish of the Field of Mars. Upset price £1 per acre.

Macquarie.—18. 15 acres, on the Coolenberg Creek, commencing at the north-east corner Upset price £1 per acre.

Camden.—19—21. 23 acres each, near Mount Keera, Illawarra. Upset price £1 per acre.

Wollongong Theatricals.—Several of the Sydney performers have fitted up a temporary theatre at Elliott's, in Wollongong. We have been favoured with a lengthy notice of the performances; but we seldom devote much space to comments upon Sydney theatricals, and cannot think of doing so for country performances.

Music.—Mr. Deane gives a family concert at the City Theatre, this evening,

Appointments.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Alfred Cheeke, Esq., of Sydney, to be a Magistrate for the City of Sydney. His Excellency has also appointed Henry Edenborough, Esq., of Wollogorang, to be a Magistrate of the Territory and its dependencies.

Court of Vice-Admiralty.—This Court was opened *pro forma* yesterday before S. F Milford, Esq., the Acting Commissary, but no business being brought forward, it was immediately afterwards adjourned till Friday next.

The Court of Quarter Sessions.—This Court commenced its sittings yesterday, for the Sydney District, in the new Court House, Woolloomooloo, before Mr. Cheeke, the new Chairman. There are between forty and fifty cases: as usual, they are mostly charges of assault and petty larceny.

The "Bee."—We have been requested to state, that Mr P. Grant's new weekly journal, to be called *The Bee of Australia*, will not make its appearance till the first Saturday in October, when the next quarter commences.

Shares in the General Assurance Company.—Mr. Lyons will sell this day, at his Mart, at eleven o'clock precisely, seventy shares in this company, of £7 each—of which sum only £2 10s. per share has been subscribed, the residue, £4 10s., having arisen from the profits of the establishment, in addition to those which have been divided among the shareholders in the shape of dividends. The business of the company being almost exclusively confined to marine insurance, as appears by the last report, of 16th July, 1844, it is very difficult to point to a more desirable field for the investment of capital, or a safer mode of disposing of it; besides which, the returns are certain, and require no personal superintendence from the purchaser.—*Communicated.*

Transfer of Licenses.—Yesterday, a quarterly adjourned session was held at the Police Office, when the following transfers of publicans' licenses were granted:—New York Hotel, George-street North, from the trustee of Faris's estate to James Reynolds; White Horse, George-street, from James Richards to Michael Gaynor; Bee Hive, Campbell-street, from Edward Cunningham to James Howard; Harp and Shamrock, York-street, from William Lackey to John O'Dowd; Lamb Inn, Parramatta-street, from Robert Eagling to Thomas Buck; Young Princess, Windmill-street, from Edward Dunn to Edward Hancock; Black Boy, Pitt-street, from Joseph Smith to Peter M'Kew. The following application for a transfer was withdrawn:—Old Black Swan, George-street, from Peter Curtis to John Gorrick.

Inquest.—On Monday afternoon, an inquisition took place in Mrs. Healey's, Brougham Tavern, Pitt-street, on the body of Joseph Farrier, of Brougham-place, who had been taken ill on Monday week, coughing and complaining of a pain in the side, spitting phlegm and blood. A professor of medicine, named Salter, residing in Cumberland street, had given him some medicine, which did not produce any abatement of the pain. Dr. R. P. Welch was called in on Saturday, when he perceived that the deceased was labouring under violent acute inflammation of the lungs; he bled him, and ordered a blister, but death ensued on Sunday morning. A *post mortem* examination had been made, and a verdict of died from natural causes was recorded.

Female Factory.—State of the Female Factory, Parramatta, on the 1st September, 1844:—Under Colonial Sentence, 49; not under Colonial Sentence, 330; in Hospital, 25; in Solitary Confinement, 2. Total number of Women, 406. Total number of Children, 105.

Sheep and Cattle.—We are requested to remind purchasers of stock that Mr. Samuel Lyons offers this day for sale by public auction a valuable station, on the Clarence River, with about 8600 head of sheep and 430 head of cattle, with considerable improvements on the station. Parties wishing to purchase a good lot of stock are invited to attend the sale.—*Communicated.*

Robbery by a Convict.—Yesterday afternoon, Constable Tancred, orderly to the Commissioner of Police, was walking up Prince-street, when he saw a man jump over the back wall of Mr. Fisher's garden. Tancred challenged him, and perceiving that he had something concealed in his breast, endeavoured to apprehend him, and as he refused to stop, knocked him down. After this, the man proceeded quietly along until he arrived in a lane leading out of Gloucester-street, when he suddenly struck Tancred a violent blow on the face, which he returned, and a scuffle ensued, during which both of them fell down and struggled on the ground, a number of silver spoons falling out of the man's breast: a number of persons gathered round, but *not one of them endeavoured to assist the constable*, and the man got away from Tancred, who pursued him until a constable who was coming the other way stopped him, and he was handcuffed and conveyed to the watch-house. The man belongs to one of the convict gangs, and the spoons belong to Mr. Fisher.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In the report of the speeches made last night in the school-room, Castlereagh-street, contained in your paper of this morning, the Rev. W. B. Clarke is represented as having used my name in a manner which good taste and Christian courtesy would have forbidden. The question at present agitating the public mind is one in which the feelings are apt to become greatly excited, and therefore it has been my care—as, I am happy to say, it seems to have been the care of gentlemen on all sides of the question, with himself as the almost solitary and melancholy exception—to avoid descending to personalities. I had formed such an opinion of his character, as a liberal and enlightened man, as led me to conclude him incapable of uttering the taunts of which I now complain.

As to the voluntary system, and my reference to it in my evidence before the Committee of the Legislative Council, I may be permitted to say, that I have acted upon it during the whole course of my public life. With "the honorable member's" views (to which Mr. Clarke refers) of a paid ministry, I agree as little, probably, as Mr. C. himself does: and my remarks were not intended, neither do they imply, any sort of agreement or sympathy with that member's sarcasm on the subject. Mr. C.'s reason, therefore, for dragging me into his speech is as groundless, as his doing so was uncalled-for and unkind.

From Mr. Clarke's observations, I take it for granted that it will increase his stock of knowledge to be informed that I have already been in the wilderness, and that for the purpose of instructing my fellow-creatures—a wilderness far more uninviting than any to be found in Australia, and among a race of men much more to be dreaded than any to be met with among its inhabitants. With the wild Tartars of the Great Steppes I spent some of the earliest and freshest years of my official life, in order to communicate to those barbarous and untamed followers of Mohammed the knowledge of that religion which it is my happiness to preach here; and among those barbarians I might still have been employed had it not been for the jealousy of another established Church (those enemies of all religious liberty, and often of civil liberty too)—mean the Russian Church, whose bishops and priests were sufficiently powerful to secure the removal of all Protestant missionaries from the empire, even against the inclination and desire of the Emperor Alexander himself that his Mohammedan subjects should be evangelised by us. Of his approbation I have a gratifying testimony, in the possession of an imperial gift, of which I shall ever feel proud. Into that wilderness I went, supported by the same system as that by which Mr. Clarke avows that he himself is now supported—the voluntary system—the free-will offerings of those who sustain the society or societies under which he acts. And until he has spent as many years in the wilderness as I have done—not upon hundreds, but upon tens of pounds per annum—it will ill become him to throw out his taunts against me in the unworthy manner he has done. Surely there is a possibility of discussing a great public question without descending to the littleness of base insinuation and personal abuse!

As my pen is in my hand, will you allow me, for one moment, to refer to another matter. In your leader of to-day it is said, "we are not afraid to say that much of this new fashioned zeal for the Irish System arises from jealousy of the Church of England." The writer of that article had no right to say so. For myself I deny it. With me it is no new fashioned zeal: I have all along, since its first introduction into Ireland, been its advocate, and I advocate it because I conceive it to be the only *just* and *effective* system that can be introduced here *at the expense of the State* for securing to the youth of our land a useful and sound education.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT ROSS.

Sydney, September 10.

P.S.—As to my income, to which Mr Clarke refers, it may be proper for me to say that whether it amounts to hundreds or thousands a-year, cannot be a matter of any interest to him. It may be gratifying, however, even to him, to be informed, that whatever it is, *I get nothing but what I work for, and from the people for whom the work is done*, and *at their own valuation* too. My heart never aches nor is my conscience ever offended by the injustice of forcing persons of other denominations to pay me for services which I never render them, and which they do not ask. My income is not obliged to be collected at the point of the bayonet, nor by a constable's warrant, nor at the risk of imprisonment and loss of goods, as you know has been the case both in Ireland and England for the support of the ministers of an established Church with which Mr. C. has a pretty close connexion. I can rely upon the affections of my flock. I abjure all reliance upon the bayonet, or the prison, or the constable. If he does not understand my references, I can furnish him with a full explanation if he wishes it, accompanied by the necessary details.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In the report of my speech delivered at the Catholic meeting yesterday, there is an allusion to the Rev. Mr. Sowerby, which I did not make. Your reporter has confounded the name of a teacher with that of the reverend gentleman. As it would pain me exceedingly to give offence to so respectable a person as Mr. Sowerby, I will thank you to insert this letter to-morrow.

I am, yours, &c.,

M. BRENNAN.

Tuesday, September 10.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

Mr. Stubbs.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, a Phaeton and Mare.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Coffee, Cattle, Sheep, and Station, Share in the General Assurance Company, Ironmongery, &c.

Mr. J. Byrnes.—At the office of J. and W. Byrnes, York-street, at 11 o'clock, Phaeton, Carriage, Harness, Tea Services, Plate, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c.

Mr. Blackman.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Mansion, with out-offices and garden, at Wooloomooloo.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Room, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Mangle, Garden Palings.

Mr. S. Hebblewhite.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Copper Boilers, Nails, Ironmongery, Tumblers, and Sundries.

Mr. Mort.—At the Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock, 500 Fat Wethers.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At his Mart, at 7 o'clock p.m., Wearing Apparel, a Silver Tankard and Watch.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday evening, the 8th instant, at the residence of Mr. Clark, Church-street, Parramatta, the wife of Mr. John Coutts, of a son.

At Granmore Cottage, Balmain, yesterday, Mrs. Joseph Hunt, of a son.

WOLLONGONG.

THE Subscribers to this journal at Wollongong are informed, that Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Deputy Postmaster, is appointed to collect the accounts due to this office: he is furnished with the usual receipts, bearing the signatures of the proprietors, and printed on yellow paper.

September 9.

STEAM TO BROULEE.

NOTICE—THE SHAMROCK, Steamer, for Melbourne, on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock A.M., will call at Broulee to land passengers.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, Sydney, September 10. 3326

THE CUTTER "BEE."

FOR Kiama, on Friday next, the 13th instant. Freight from Sydney, 10s. per ton; from Kiama, 12s. 6d. per ton; timber £1 per thousand. Apply to the master, on board, at the Union Wharf.

3362 L. TOOLE.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

WARRANTED FIRST VESSEL.

THE A 1. packet Brig LOUISA. The accommodations of this vessel are of the first-rate order, and *the wines and provisions the best that can be procured*. Passengers intending to proceed to Hobart Town are requested to view the accommodations of this vessel.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Tucker, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Hobart Town Packet Office, Queen-street.

The rate of freight and passage is the same as by any other vessel in the trade. 3380

FOR AUCKLAND, AND BAY OF ISLANDS

THE first-class schooner COQUETTE, lying at Grose's Wharf, has first-rate accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

ISAAC SIMMONS,

3348 474 (City Mart), George-street.

THE Friends of the late Mr. David Taylor are respectfully requested to attend his Funeral this day, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Dixon-street, September 11. 3341

TENDERS FOR COALS.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, September 9.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, will be received at this Office until Monday, the 23rd instant, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of Coals, as may be required by this department, from the 1st of October next to the 30th September, 1845, inclusive, the price per imperial ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, to be stated in words at full length.

Particulars may be had by application to this Office.

W. R. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

3320

SIMMONS'S SALOON.

SECOND NIGHT!

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, September 11—A new series of Songs, Duets, Glees, &c., and an Extemporaneous Budget.

Conductor, J. SIMMONS.

No charge for admission. 3386

LECTURE ON THE ATMOSPHERE

MR. GRAYLING'S LECTURE, that was postponed on account of the weather, will take place This Evening, at the Parochial School, on Church-hill. 3327

DRAPERY.

SETTLERS, Country Storekeepers, &c., requiring Drapery, Slops, Clothing, &c., will do well to purchase them from the remaining Stock of

BEACH AND GLEESON,

George-street, opposite: the Old Burial Ground,

The proprietors being about to sell off the entire stock without delay.

Super calicoes at 3d. per yard

Full sized rugs, from 2s. 9d. each

Blankets, all sizes, from 6s. 9d. per pair

Prints, de laines, merinoes, and flannels

Hosiery, gloves, and hats

The great bulk of this stock has been marked at *half-price*, for cash only, from which no abatement will be made.

OBSERVE—Beach and Gleeson, opposite the Old Burial Ground. 3352

NEW FRUIT.

TURKEY FIGS in drums and half-drums

Sultana Raisins in ditto

Patras Currants in caroteels

ROBERT PORTER.

424, George-street. 3328

ENGLISH SALT.

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS.

NOW landing from the *St. George*, Sixty Tons of Liverpool and St. Ubes SALT, amongst it about Fifteen Tons of Fine, being the only lot of DAIRY SALT in Sydney; at

JOHN STIRLING'S Grocery and Provision Store

3357 559, George-street.

LIVERPOOL SALT,

Ex *EWERETTA* and *HAIDEE*.

SEVEN HUNDRED BAGS Liverpool salt on sale, at

ISAAC SIMMONS'S,

3349 474, George-street.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND POTATOES, WHEAT, MALT, AND SKINS.

CARGO of the *Calypso*, now landing at the Flour Company's Wharf. Apply to

HENRY FISHER,

Depôt, corner of King and George-streets. 3355

FOR SALE at the stores of the undersigned:—

27, 30, 33, and 36 inch sheetings	Oilcloth table covers
30, 33, and 36 inch grey twist	Blue & black cloths
Printed Saxonys	Blue, black, & drab cassimeres
Mousseline de laine dresses	Black & mix doeskins
Hosiery, &c.	London made woollen clothing
Women's stays	Blankets, 9, 10, and 11-4, real Witneys
Saxony flannels	Carpeting and rugs
Black Silicia and tailors' trimmings	Boots and shoes
	Brushes, &c.

ABRAM BRIERLY.

2, Spring-street. 3354

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, 459 George-street, opposite the Post Office,

Assorted jams, in cases containing six jars each

Raspberry Vinegar, in one dozen cases, pints and half pints

Black and red currant jelly

Port wine, in one and three dozen cases

Ale in three and four dozen casks

Pickles, assorted

Green tea, half chests

Pine cheese, superior

Sago, in one cwt. cases

Woolpacks, coir rope

Saddles and bridles, &c.

3353 GEORGE SMITH, Senior.

ON SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

Lucerne seed, prime quality

Colonial tobacco, Boydell's and other brands

Port wine, 3 dozen cases (superior) vintage 1812

Sherry, in 3 dozen cases (Harper's)

Sherry, in quarter casks

Tobacco pipes

Stockmen's boots

Invoices of Osnaburghs, moleskins, calicoes, boots, drill and duck trousers, &c., &c.

JOHN ALGER,

3329 468, George-street.

ON SALE, by the Trustees of the Estate of R. Campbell, jun., and Co.

Rum in puncheons and hogsheads

Brandy, Risat's; case gin

Hyson-skin and junk teas

Coffee, Patna rice

Coir and Manila rope

Starch, blue, spices, mustard

Leman's biscuit

Iron and steel

Wines, port and sherry

Ditto Tarragona

Paints, paint-oil, and turpentine

Stockholm tar, sheep-shears

Slops, Manila hats

Blankets

Cream tartar

Bligh-street, September 10. 3337

CEDAR.

CARGOES of the *Port Phillip* and the *Northumberland*, from the Richmond River, now landing at the Flour Company's Wharf. Apply to

HENRY FISHER,

Depôt, corner of King and George streets.

5356

TO BE SOLD,

A FIRST-RATE HORSE, five years old, and an English-built Stanhope, with patent axles, &c., and harness, lamps, setter, wrench, whip, and rug, all complete, and an English-made bridle and saddle; the gig cost £65 in London, and is as good as new.

An approved bill at three months will be taken in payment.

Apply to Mr. Webb, York-street Livery Stables. 3334

BANK SHARES, &c

THE undersigned has for sale, and is ready to purchase, for Cash, Bank and other Shares, at market value.

W. BARTON, Share Broker, &c., 591, George-street.

Money, on the security of productive Estates and of Bank Shares, at reduced interest. 3361

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will of Thomas Howell, late of King-street, in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that John Thomas Howell, of King street, in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, gentleman; and James Edropp, of the Parramatta-road, in the Colony aforesaid, gentleman, the Executors named in and appointed by the Last Will and Testament of the above named Thomas Howell, do intend at the expiration of fourteen days after the publication of this notice, to apply to this Honorable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, to have Probate of the said Last Will and Testament granted to them. Dated this twelfth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ANDREW HARDIE M'CULLOCH,

Proctor for and on behalf of the said Executors. 3335

INSOLVENCY OF CHARLES MARSDEN.

A SECOND DIVIDEND at the rate of sixpence per pound will be payable to the Creditors of this estate, on application at my office on or after Wednesday, the 25th instant.

JOSEPH M'KENNA.

Accountant.

One of the trustees.

293, Castlereagh-street, Sydney,

September 11. 3333

INSOLVENCY OF WILLIAM HENRY MOORE.

A THIRD DIVIDEND, at the rate of Two Shillings per Pound, will be payable to the Creditors of this Estate, on application at my office, on or after Wednesday, the 25th instant.

JOSEPH M KENNA, Accountant, Pro Trustee

293, Castlereagh-street,

Sydney, Sept. 11. 3332

NOTICE.

ALL unsettled debts due to the estate of James Gillespie, baker, of Parramatta-street, Sydney, are payable at No. 579, Lower George-street; his receipt is only a sufficient discharge for the same. All persons failing in this will be sued without further notice.

JAMES GILLESPIE.

September 9. 3322

WANTED, as a PARTNER in a lucrative business, a gentleman commanding a capital of from £600 to £1000. He will have the whole management of the books under his care, and be expected to undertake more immediately the business of the office. Apply by letter to R.D. *Herald* Office. 3350

TUTOR WANTED.

WANTED, a Tutor to instruct nine children in the usual rudiments of an English education. Salary from £15 to £20, with board and lodging; a single gentleman, and one who is a member of a Christian Church preferred. Apply by letter, post-paid, to Mr. David Cross, Wiseman's Ferry, Windsor. 3351

TO DRAPERS.

WANTED, an Assistant, well acquainted with the trade, and who can give respectable references. Application to be made at the *Herald* Office, George-street. 3365

SERVANTS WANTED, a malster, a coachman, and Housemaid; none but good characters, and those who understand their business will be engaged. Apply to Mr. James Cooper, No. 337, George-street, near the corner of Park-street. 3323

COOK WANTED.—A steady, sober woman required in the above capacity; she must understand her business; an industrious quiet person would find the situation a very comfortable one. Apply on the premises, No. 59, Pitt-street.

Sydney, 10th September. 3338

WANTED.—A female servant that can cook, wash, and make herself generally useful; none need apply that cannot produce a reference from her last place; wages, £10 per annum; an English woman would be preferred. Apply to Mrs. William Hill, 22, Park street. 3321

A YOUNG Widow would undertake the duties of Wet Nurse; she has her own child at her breast; or to live with a family and take care of the children; is good at her needle, and can make herself useful in household affairs. Address Mrs. Jones, *Herald* Office. To save trouble, please state the duties of the situation any lady may offer. 3461

WANTED, by a respectable English person of middle age, a situation in any confidential capacity—as nurse to an invalid, or housekeeper to a single gentleman or tradesman. Address M.M., *Herald* Office 3339

WANTED, by a respectable young woman, to proceed to England with a Lady or Family; would have no objection to go to India. The most respectable reference as to character and abilities can be produced. Address, A S., *Herald* office. 3346

PURSE LOST

A GREEN SILK PURSE, with steel rings and tassel, containing two pounds and sixpence. Any person finding the above will please forward it to the *Herald* Office, when he will be rewarded for his trouble. 3358

HOUSE TO LET.

TO LET, in Charlotte-place, nearly opposite to Mr. Samuel Lyons, a capital House, with large yard and stores, stable, coach-house, &c. Will be let at a low rent to a good tenant. Application to be made to

ISAAC SIMMONS.

474 (City Mart), George-street. 3347

TO LET,

THAT capital SHOP in Lower George-street, opposite the site of the Old Gaol, lately occupied by Messrs. Fearnley and Co., grocers, most completely fitted up, well established, and considered to be one of the best stands in Sydney for business. 3325

HOUSE TO LET, in the central part of George-street, and decidedly the best situation for business in Sydney, between Wood's and Meehan's, and Mr. Porter's Grocery Establishment, and opposite Mr. Robey's; it contains on the ground floor a spacious shop and parlour, first floor—two good rooms, attic floor—two sleeping apartments, kitchen, storeroom, and yard. Apply on the premises. 3336

TO LET.

The INN at Breadalbane Plains, on the road to Yass, about twelve miles from the Town of Goulburn.

ALL those excellent premises, known as the Thatched Cottage, brick built, lately occupied by Mr. Reid, with the several paddocks adjoining, containing from forty to fifty acres; the garden, and well of good water, outhouses, stabling, and other accommodations for a first-rate Inn, will be leased for a term of five or six years.

Rent £70 a year, payable half yearly.

Possession can be given on the 1st October next. Although the house is at present without a license, a respectable tenant might obtain one; and if not required as an Inn, the premises are equally well adapted for a private residence. Apply to

S. LYONS,

3324 George-street and Charlotte-place.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE

TO IRONMONGERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, THE 11th SEPTEMBER,

At eleven o'clock,

The remainder of the Ironmongery, &c., &c., not sold yesterday, on account of the variety of the articles, consisting of—

Trenching and navigator spades

Cart axles and cart bushes

Double and single barrelled guns

Britannia metal ware, nails assorted

Wheat and coffee mills, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 3343

TO COUNTRY TRADESMEN, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the Stores of Mr. G. Hart, Brickfield hill, near the Cattle Market, on

THURSDAY, the 12th INSTANT,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Slops, clothing of every description

Striped shirts

Regatta shirts

Tarpaulins

Tarpaulin canvas

Silver watches

Prints

Calicoes

And a great variety of other articles

Shop fixtures, glass and case, &c.

Terms—Cash. 3317

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

ON THURSDAY 12th SEPTEMBER,

At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

One bale regatta shirts

One bale printed regatta stripes

Two cases assorted prints

One case 9 8 chintz ditto

Two bales blue and red large shirts

One bale spotted guernsey frocks

One case checked ginghams

One case checked muslins

One case brown Hollands

One case black Hollands

Two bales grey domestics

Two bales super calicoes

Two bales shirtings

One bale Saxony flannels

One bale Lancashire ditto

One trunk superfine clothing

One bale canvas trousers

One case Swiss prints

One case Swiss red cloth

One case, 100 yards, white reel cotton

One case, 200 ditto, ditto ditto

One case Chusan dresses

One case assorted silicias

Two bales 9-4 and 10 4 coloured counterpanes

With a great variety of other descriptions of drapery goods.

Terms at Sale. 3345

SUNDRIES, WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia,

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

Six tierces prime beef

Twelve copper pumps

Six hogsheads colonial tobacco

Six pit saws

Penknives, iron squares, patty pans, looking glasses cedar pen holders, hones, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash. 3342

DINNER SERVICES, CHINA AND TORQUOIS BREAKFAST SERVICES, GLASS, &c.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of of Australasia, on

FRIDAY NEXT, the 13th INSTANT,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

One hogshead, containing three superior large dinner services

One hogshead splendid enamelled China breakfast services

One ditto Torquois tea and coffee services

Four casks best flint tumblers and Prince's wines

One crate cups and saucers, butter tubs and egg cups.

The above can be viewed the day previous to the sale.

Terms—Cash. 3345

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

MR. J. ROBERTS will sell by auction, on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Fearnley and Co., Grocers, Lower George-street,

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

at eleven o'clock,

Household furniture

Capital eight-day clock

Sugar machine

Patent coffee roaster

Weighing machine

A small lot of groceries &c., &c

Terms, cash

THE PREMISES TO LET. 3367

AT THE RISK OF THE OWNER.

W. J. MOORE will sell by auction, THIS EVENING,

At Seven o'clock, at his Mart, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street,

A box of superior Wearing Apparel

A Silver Tankard

A Silver patent Lever Watch

All on view at the Rooms.

Terms—Cash. 3366

500 FAT WETHERS

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction,

AT THE CATTLE MARKET,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,

at twelve o'clock,

FIVE HUNDRED FAT WETHERS, FIT FOR THE BUTCHER.

The above will be sold without any reserve—and put up fifty or the whole.

Terms, cash. 3359

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

Taylor's Stout, Spanish Red Wine, Port and Sherry, in wood, Tarpaulins, Black Tea, Woolpacks, &c.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction,

AT THE STORES OF

MESSRS SMITH AND CAMPBELL,

Campbell's Wharf,

On FRIDAY, the 13th INSTANT,

At Eleven o'clock,

Ninety-six hogsheads Taylor's stout, Dunbar's brand

Six hogsheads Spanish red wine } An excel-

Twenty-two quarter-casks ditto } lent sample

Six hogsheads } Superior port wine

Fifteen quarter-casks }

Twenty-four casks brown sherry

Forty-seven chests congou tea

Eight patent dressed tarpaulins, 14 feet by 8

Eight patent dressed tarpaulins, 16 feet by 8

Eight patent dressed tarpaulins, 16 feet by 20

Three hundred heavy woolpacks.

Terms.—Under £50, cash; above that sum by a cash deposit of 20 per cent. on the fall of the hammer, and the residue within thirty days, prior to the removal of the goods. 3360

OLD COPPER, COIR ROPE, AND SALT.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, Lower George-street.

ON FRIDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER,

At eleven o'clock,

(For the benefit of whom it may concern.)

About three tons of old copper, stripped off the ship *Surprise*.

ALSO,

Six tons of coir rope, assorted sizes

AFTER WHICH,

Sixty tons of salt, ex *Falcon*.

Terms at Sale. 3363

PHAETON AND MARE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, 11th SEPTEMBER,

At Eleven o'clock,

A very excellent Phaeton, with pole and shafts,

WITH A MARE,

A first rate, well known trotter—the whole making a very capital set out for a family man.

Terms, cash. 3292

Immediately after Councillor Coyle's Sale,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 18th INSTANT,

AT TWELVE,

MR. STUBBS will put up to public auction

FOUR BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES.

In JAMISON-STREET, George-street.

These are four excellent residences for small families, and now let off at a remarkably low rental. Indeed, as a coinciding circumstance bearing on the value of this property, whilst some very heavy freeholds have rather gone back in their quarter's accounts, these have increased in their weekly payments, and must do so from their central situation, economical and comfortable possession the occupier enjoys.

Terms at sale. 3330

A LICENSED HOUSE.

Positively the last time to be advertised, and the next Property for Sale in the sequence of Mr. Councillor Coyle's.

BY MR. STUBBS, at the Mart, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of September, 1844,

THE TRAVELLER'S HOME INN,

BANK'S TOWN, LIVERPOOL ROAD,

WITH TWENTY ACRES OF LAND,

Twenty miles from the Boundary Stone.

All the above improving valuable Estate, now let to Mr. Gregory How, of Parramatta, at the low rent of £30 per annum, from 1st October next, and thus described by the proprietor, viz.:—

The Inn, Out-buildings, Premises, Stabling, Storehouse, Yards, Garden newly paled in, with ten acres cleared, the rest unworked, comprising—

A newly erected brick-built House, in a most delightful situation, having a verandah in front, and three large rooms, tap, parlour, and bar.

IN THE REAR.

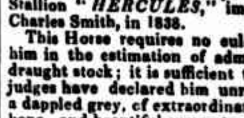
Four bed-rooms equally convenient, a detached kitchen, store, good brick oven, with six-stall stable, milking yard, calf-pen, garden, and paled in yard.

THE LICENSE,

Sign, and board, will go with the house, and when it is recollected that this estate has some twenty-three roods frontage to the Liverpool Road, and one hundred and thirty odd roods back, the value of what it is honestly worth is easily come at, and any Newly-married Couple, or Military Man, retired from his regiment, cannot possibly do better than at once buy this property; his interest of money is sure, or if rent is not paid up punctually, there is always a good home and ready money business to go to at any time—and nothing beats a good public house after all.

Title unexceptionable.

Terms—Half the purchase money to be paid down at the fall of the hammer; residue by three, six, and nine months' approved bills from day of sale. 3331



TO COVER THIS SEASON, at Mr. Joseph Pye's junior, Proprietor, Sarah Villa, Eastern Creek, that powerful draught Stallion "*HERCULES*," imported by Mr. Charles Smith, in 1838.

This Horse requires no eulogium to raise him in the estimation of admirers of strong draught stock; it is sufficient that competent judges have declared him unrivalled. He is a dappled grey, of extraordinary power, great bone, and beautiful symmetry, with a hardy constitution, and remarkably fine temper. To stand at Mr. Joseph Matthews's, Kentish Arms, Penrith, every ninth day during the season, and will travel through its suburbs.

Terms—£1 10s. for one Mare. Good and secure paddocks gratis. Allowance made where there is more than one sent by the same owner. Where the horse attends, £1 for single mares, and allowance made according to the number sent by the same owner. Groomage, 2s. 6d.

*** From the 1st of September, 1844, to the 1st of January, 1845, no charge will be made for mares sent to the proprietor's residence—this alone is worth the money. Every attention will be paid, but the proprietor will not be responsible for loss or accident. Payment to be made, and Mares removed, on or before the 1st of January, 1845.

3256 JOSEPH PYE, Junior

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. W. C. WENTWORTH to move an Address to His Excellency the Governor, to place a sum on the Estimates for 1845, towards the support of the Hospitals at Bathurst, Goulburn, and Windsor, on condition of sums to at least an equal amount being raised by private subscriptions.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Estimates for the year 1845; to be further considered in Committee.
2. Consideration of the Governor's Message on Medical Witnesses Bill.
3. Consideration of the Governor's Message on the Hawkers and Pedlars Bill.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

Mr. W. C. WENTWORTH to move the following Resolution:—

That His Excellency's Message to this Council, of which the following is the tenor:—

Message from His Excellency the Governor, to the Legislative Council, replying to an Address of the Council, dated the 29th ultimo, wherein His Excellency was informed, that the Council had declined to grant any sums of money for the administration of Justice for the year 1845, in addition to those which have been provided for by Parliament.

Gentlemen,—The Council having declined to grant any sums of money for the administration of Justice, in addition to those which have been provided for by Parliament, I shall take measures for limiting the expenditure on account of the administration of Justice during the year 1845, to the sums mentioned in the Schedule marked A, annexed to the 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 76; and I shall advise with the Judges upon the manner in which this may be done with the least possible amount of inconvenience to the public.

GEORGE GIPPS.

Government House,
Sydney, 3rd September, 1844.

Being calculated to convey an erroneous impression to her Majesty, as to the substance of the Resolution adopted by this Council, on the 29th ultimo, Resolved:—

1. That the aforesaid Resolution does not involve, as the said Message implies, an absolute and unqualified refusal to grant any sums of money for the administration of Justice, in addition to those which have been provided for by Parliament; but only a qualified refusal to grant such moneys, so long as the appropriation thereof be withheld, and a sum asked for from this Council, as it was in that instance, in gross instead of detail, for the services enumerated in schedule A, and the required supplement thereto.
2. That the Casual Revenue, which has been improperly withheld from the control of this Council, for the first time this year, and which in the Estimates for the year 1844 amounted to £6698 12s. 6d., arising, as it does, chiefly from fines and penalties, levied in Courts of Justice within the colony, affords an ample and suitable fund out of which any supposed inadequacy of the provision made by Parliament in Schedule A, for the due administration of Justice, may be supplied.
3. That to prevent any misapprehension which may arise in the mind of her Majesty, as to the substance of the said Resolution of the 29th ultimo, an humble address be presented to her Majesty, communicating to her Majesty these Resolutions, and also the tenor of the aforesaid Resolution of this Council, referred to in His Excellency's said Message

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Consideration of the Report from the Select Committee on Land Grievances.
2. Customs' Bill; third reading.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Mr. WINDEYER to move, That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying him to place upon the Estimates a sum of money for the employment of the Dredging Machine, in removing the obstructions existing to the navigation of the River Hunter.

1. Mr. COWPER to move the following Resolutions, when the Report from the Select Committee on Crown Land Grievances is taken into consideration:—

1. That this Council, having taken into consideration the Report of the Select Committee appointed "to enquire into and report upon all grievances connected with the lands of the territory, with an instruction to distinguish between the grievances which can be redressed in the colony, and those which cannot," adopts generally the opinions contained therein.
2. That in the opinion of this Council, the Depasturing Regulations, published by His Excellency the Governor on the 2nd April, 1844, are impracticable in principle, and oppressive in detail, and ought to be recalled.
3. That the recommendations said to have been transmitted by His Excellency the Governor for the consideration and approval of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State, by the *General Hewett*, on the 30th April, 1844, are founded on principles which cannot be worked out without the utter ruin of the grazing interests.
4. That as the amount raised by assessment on stock beyond the boundaries of location exceeds the expense of the Commissioners and Border Police, it is the opinion of this Council that the license fee should be reduced to a nominal sum, or abolished altogether.
5. That the Act of the late Legislative Council, 2 Victoria, No. 27, ought, in the opinion of this Council, to be repealed.
6. That an Act ought to be passed, limiting and defining the powers of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, and transferring the powers now vested in a Commissioner or Justice of the Peace alone to some tribunal in the nature of a Jury, over which the Commissioner shall preside; that such assessment shall be imposed as the Council shall think reasonable, with reference to the proposed abolition of license fees, making such assessment part of the ordinary revenue.
7. That the upset price of occupation licenses, within the boundaries, ought to be reduced to 15s. per section per annum.
8. That it is the opinion of this Council, that the Crown ought to waive the prerogative of insisting upon payment of quit-rents due more than six years before the present time; and that such portions of them should be remitted to individuals, and such arrangements made for their extinction, in future, as the equity of each case may seem to require.
9. That this Council is of opinion that, as a general rule, the quit-rents in Sydney may be left as they are; that quit-rents in country towns should be reduced to one-fourth of their present amount; and that the quit-rents on country lands should be reduced to two shillings on every one hundred acres. As an equitable principle applicable to all these cases, the Council is also of opinion, that any person who has paid, or shall pay, as quit-rent or otherwise, a sum of money equal to ten years' purchase of quit-rent, calculated at the above rates, should hold his land discharged from this demand.
10. That measures ought to be taken to vest in the grantees and purchasers of Crown lands the minerals they contain, guarding such existing interests, for the period they have to run, as may be deemed to have a lawful foundation.
11. That it is the opinion of this Council, that a compact was entered into, on the 18th of May, 1835, by His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke, with the late Legislative Council of this colony, by which the Council undertook to defray the expenses of Police and Gaols, and the Crown to cede to the Council the surplus of the casual and territorial revenues of this colony, after defraying the expenses of emigration—that Sir Richard Bourke was fully authorised to make this compact by the letter of the Lords of the Treasury, signed F. Baring, and dated 23rd September, 1834—and that this compact has since been acted on, and thereby ratified.
12. That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, transmitting the above resolutions, and praying that he will be pleased to take them into his favourable consideration, and carry them into effect.
13. That petitions be presented to Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, humbly praying that they will be graciously pleased to pass an Act, repealing the Act of the Imperial Parliament 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 36, so far as regards New South Wales, and also so much of the 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 76, as provides that no law made by the Council shall interfere in any manner with the sale or other appropriation of the lands belonging to the Crown within this colony, or with the revenue thence arising; and enacting that the management of the waste lands of the Crown, and the appropriation of the revenue arising therefrom, shall be vested in the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony; and that an address be also presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that he will be pleased to recommend the passing of such an Act to Her Majesty's Government.
14. That Mr. Speaker be requested to convey the thanks of this Council to Charles Buller, Esq., M.P. for Liskeard, for the distinguished services rendered by him to the cause of systematic colonization, and the Honorable Francis Scott, M.P., for Roxburghshire, for his masterly exposition of the case of the Australian squatters.

Dr. NICHOLSON to move, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased, in furtherance of the object of the Right Honorable the Earl Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, as communicated in his Lordship's Despatch to the Governor of this Colony, dated the 30th March, 1827, to cause some suitable apartments to be forthwith provided for the Australian Museum; or, if this be be not practicable, to direct the Colonial Architect to prepare a plan, elevation, and estimate, of a suitable building for the purpose, to be laid before the Legislative Council for approval.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Interest Bill; second reading.
2. Sydney Incorporation Act amendment Bill; to be further considered in Committee.
3. Fees, Fines, and Penalties Bill; second reading.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Dr. LANG to move the following Resolutions.—

1. That it is the opinion of this Council, that no letter, posted in any City or Town for delivery within such City or Town, should be chargeable with a higher rate of postage than one penny, irrespective of its weight.
2. That it is the opinion of this Council, that for all greater distances within the colony, whether by sea or land, no letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, should be chargeable with a higher rate of postage than twopence; and that two-pence additional should be chargeable on every letter, for every additional half ounce which such letter may weigh.
3. That it is the opinion of this Council, that the privilege of franking should be abolished, and that the postage of the various departments of the Public Service should be chargeable on these Departments respectively, in such manner as to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council may seem fit.
4. That it is the opinion of this Council, that the postage of the Military, Commissariat, and Convict Departments, should not be chargeable upon the Colonial Revenue.
5. That, in the event of any defalcation of Revenue arising from the proposed change of system in the Post Office Department, this House pledges itself to make good such deficiency, from whatever other sources may be available for the purpose.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. ROBINSON to move the following Resolutions:—

1. That this Council, having taken into consideration the Report of a Select Committee, appointed to enquire into and Report upon the state of Education in this Colony, and to devise the means of placing the education of youth upon a basis suited to the wants and wishes of the community, adopts, generally, the opinions contained therein.
2. That it is advisable to introduce Lord Stanley's system of National Education into this Colony.
3. That in order to introduce this system, his Excellency the Governor be requested to appoint a Board of persons, favourable to the introduction of Lord Stanley's National system of Education, and belonging to the different religious denominations; this Board to be invested with a very wide discretion, as to the arrangements necessary for carrying the system into effect; and all funds to be henceforth applied for the purposes of Education, to be administered by them.
4. The leading principle by which the Board of Education shall be guided is, to afford the same facilities for Education to all classes of professing Christians, without any attempt to interfere with the peculiar religious opinions of any, or to countenance proselytism.
5. That the Board be incorporated.
6. That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, transmitting the above Resolutions, and praying that he will be pleased to take them into his favourable consideration, and carry them into effect.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Consideration of Report from Select Committee on Education.
2. Publicans' Licensing Act amendment Bill; to be considered in Committee.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

1. Law of Libel Bill; to be considered in Committee.

CONTINGENT NOTICE OF MOTION.

1. MR. BRADLEY to move, that when the Estimate for the Salaries of Police Magistrates is brought forward, the Petition from the Warden and Councillors of the District of Goulburn, praying for the provision of a Salary for a Police Magistrate for that District, may be taken into consideration.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Reporter.)

BERRIMA CIRCUIT COURT.

FRIDAY,

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice STEPHEN.

CATTLE STEALING.

John Manning alias Maughan, late of Breadalbane, was indicted for feloniously driving away a bullock, the property of Mrs. Alice Gibson, of Tyrana.

It appeared that Mr. Smith, Mrs. Gibson's superintendant, had sent the bullock in question, a red brindled beast, branded AG on off rump, to one of the out-sheep stations to work; he thought it safe there, and was much astonished, in April last, at seeing the bullock return home, and on examining him he found fresh brands on him, viz, J. M. and a double cross; when he found this, he sent the beast down to Mr. Hunt, the Chief Constable of Goulburn, who recognised the new brands as those of Mr Marsden, of Goulburn; and on enquiring of him about the beast, he found that, it being a working bullock, Mr. Marsden had exchanged a fat bullock for it with Mr. Jacobs, the butcher of Goulburn; Mr. Hunt immediately visited Jacobs, and found that he had purchased the bullock of the prisoner, and produced a receipt from the prisoner for a bullock branded MC on off rump. On examining the bullock, the brand was not very clear, and did appear something like an MC, but on cutting off the hair it showed plainly that the brand was AG.

Mr. HUSTLER for the defence contended, that the witness when first spoken to about the bullock had said that it belonged to Mary Cunningham, a woman who had been living with him for many years, and who branded her cattle MC on the off rump. He having mistaken the AG, which was indistinct, for MC, and called two witnesses to prove this defence.

His HONOR in summing up desired the Jury to look with caution at the defence, as they were but too common, and ought to be looked upon with suspicion.

The Jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of Guilty.

The prisoner on hearing the verdict, behaved in a very outrageous manner, and continued using very strong language until locked up. The prisoner when first brought to gaol had tried the same manœuvres by first pretending to have fits, and afterwards by feigning madness; but neither of them succeeded.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

Samuel Cooper, late of Queanbeyan, was indicted for stealing certain orders, the property of James Kirwin, on the 1st June, 1844.

James Kirwin, a publican at Maneroo, sent a letter, containing a quantity of orders, to Sydney, by a mail kept up by private subscription from Maneroo to Queanbeyan, on the 20th May; the letter was directed to Cooper and Holt, of Sydney, and contained two orders drawn by Mr. Graham on the Commercial Bank, in favour of Mr. Ryrie; an order for £10, drawn by Mr. Gunn on Ramsay and Young; two £5 orders, drawn by Cassels on Cassels; and one £1 order, drawn by Newnham on Tooth; being upwards of £80 altogether. The whole of the orders were endorsed with witness's name, and made payable to Cooper and Holt only. The following week he sent away another letter, containing cheques drawn by Mr. Brown, of Dapto, on the Union Bank, amounting to £31 odd, which were endorsed the same as the others. These letters were delivered to a man named Wilson, who drove the mail from Maneroo to Queanbeyan, with a caution to take care of them, and to have them registered at the Queanbeyan post-office.

John Wilson, driver of the mail from Maneroo to Queanbeyan, received a letter from Mr. Kirwin, on the 20th May, containing a number of orders, which he saw put into the letter before sealing; this letter he gave to Mr. Wright, the postmaster, requesting him to register it; on the following week he received another letter, but did not see the contents, which he likewise gave to Mr. Wright to register; the prisoner was a servant to Mr. Wright, but witness did not observe him in the house when he brought the letters.

Mr. John James Wright, Postmaster at Queanbeyan said, that prisoner had been his servant, employed in minding the pound cattle; witness did not remember receiving a letter from Kirwin for Cooper and Holt, but he would not say he had not received it: for he had many letters to register, and could not recollect them all. At the time this robbery happened, he had not long held the situation of Postmaster, and consequently his arrangements for securing the place had not been made; the letters were kept upon shelves in one corner of the outer room of his house, and no business but the Post Office business was carried on there; the prisoner slept in this room where the Post Office was kept; the Maneroo mail was received on Tuesday evening, and was sent on to Sydney at three o'clock the next afternoon; some time after the prisoner brought witness a cheque of Mr. Ryrie's for three pounds, which he said he had found in the bush, witness told him to take case of it, and to make enquiries as to who had lost it; prisoner said nothing about any other orders; when the Maneroo mail man mentioned about the missing letter, witness told him about the prisoner finding a cheque, and made prisoner produce it, when the mail man recognised the cheque; witness never gave the prisoner a cheque for ten pounds; when letters were brought to the Post Office to register, witness was accustomed to mark "registered" on the letter, and place on the waybill and counterpart an account of the letter transmitted, but this was not done till the bags were about to be closed; witness had not been long in the situation, and was not accustomed to the business, or he should not have neglected so much; he registers the letters now the moment they are received.

Edward Canter, storekeeper, of Queanbeyan: Received a £10 cheque from the prisoner, drawn by Gunn, on Ramsay and Young, and endorsed payable to Cooper and Holt, prisoner telling him that it belonged to a man named Smallhorn, who was going to pay him three pounds out of it, and offering ten shillings for cashing it; witness cashed it, and sent it to Sydney, and had since received the money.

Thomas Tyrer: Was at Kirwin's on the 20th May, and recollects Mrs. Kirwin putting up a number of cheques in a letter, which she gave to the mailman; witness then drove the mailman down to Queanbeyan, and remained with the gig at Mr. Wright's door whilst the mailman went in, and heard him tell Mr. Wright to register the letter, at the same time showing it to him.

Mr. Alfred Witts, chief constable of Queanbeyan, received the orders produced, to the amount of £89 odd; he took the prisoner into custody, and after the first examination on the 24th July, prisoner took him to a tree near the post-office, and with a spade dug up a bundle of orders; witness asked him how long they had been there, and prisoner then asked when the letter was brought down, and on witness replying that the letter was brought down on the 22nd, prisoner said the orders had been there since the 23rd, and that they were all in the same state as when he got them; he said that on that day, he had seen a man, whom he took for the mail-driver, dodging about behind a tree, but when he went up, the man made off, and on looking at the root of the tree, he found the bundle of orders; some of the orders were also found on him when taken.

His HONOR summed up briefly on the evidence, and the Jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of Guilty.

His HONOR, in passing sentence, said, that he should not be severe upon the prisoner, as there had certainly been great carelessness on the part of the postmaster; but that gentleman had candidly confessed his error on his examination, and had since adopted a different course. The case of the prisoner certainly demanded some consideration from the temptation that had been thrown in his way. He should have been inclined to have passed even a lighter sentence on the prisoner, had it not been for two circumstances: one was, that he was the servant of the Postmaster, and should have taken care of his master's property, instead of being the first to rob him; and the second was, his attempting to pass the robbery off on an innocent man, who, if he had not happened to have had another person in the mail with him, might have been found guilty, more especially as the letter had not been registered on the Postmaster's way bill. The sentence therefore, was, that he should be worked in irons on the road for three years.

Thomas Painter, of Bungonia, was indicted for feloniously driving away four cows, the property of William Barber, and one heifer, the property of Patrick O'Brien, of Mullangullangong, on the 23rd March, 1844.

It appeared from the evidence, in February last, O'Brien's cow was running with Barber's, and towards the end of the month, the five were missed. From information received, Barber went to prisoner's house, and there found a great many hoofs strewed about, and four or five pieces of hide, one piece of which had been lately branded, since it had been taken off the beast. Between three and four hundred of beef was also found hanging in the chimney, but neither hide nor beef could be sworn to by the prosecutor.

Mr. HUSTLER appeared for the defence, and said it would be useless to address the Jury in a case where there was no evidence at all to fix the prisoner.

His HONOR was about to sum up, when the Jury expressed themselves satisfied, and returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

His HONOR discharged the prisoner, recommending him another time not to brand hides when taken off the beast.

WOUNDING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.

Francis Hughes, late of Coomber Creek, labourer, was indicted for stabbing, cutting, and wounding, one John Dwyer, on the 1st January, 1844, at Coomber Creek, with an axe, with intent to murder. A second count in the information charged an assault, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and said he knew nothing whatever about it.

John Dwyer, a ticket-of-leave holder for the district of Queanbeyan, was in the employment of Mr. Kirwin, publican, of Coomber Creek, Maneroo, and on New Year's Day of the present year, having a very bad headache, he went and laid down on his bed in his own hut, he had fallen asleep, and could not say how long he had been lying there, when he was awakened by receiving a blow across the eye, from some weapon which appeared like an axe or tomahawk; he opened his eyes, and the blow was repeated, and he was struck nearly in the same place, but a little lower down; he saw the prisoner distinctly, with his hands uplifted, and something in them like an axe or tomahawk; he had known the prisoner for four or five years, having been in the same employment with him at Mr. Kirwin's, which prisoner had only left three or four days, having been as shepherd; witness was lying on his right side, his left cheek uppermost, and it was on that side he was wounded; he was lying with his hand over his face, and his forefinger was slightly wounded; after receiving the second blow, he recollected nothing further, but when he came to himself, he found that there was another wound lower down the face, over the mouth, which he did not remember receiving; witness was not intoxicated, not having had a glass of liquor that day, but had laid down only on account of having the headache; on the Saturday evening previously, two nights before the present occurrence, prisoner had come into witness's hut, and, being in liquor, began to talk in a very aggravating manner, as if he wanted to quarrel with witness; when prisoner came in he was in liquor, though not to say drunk, and, being very quarrelsome, witness told him that as he did not belong to the hut, if he did not behave himself he (witness) would not let him stop there; prisoner then went on worse than before, and, the door of the hut being open, witness laid hold of prisoner, and, putting his hands behind prisoner's back, pushed him out, but without either striking or kicking him; I saw prisoner on Sunday, the day previous to this occurrence, but we did not speak to each other; witness had known the prisoner several years, and had never within his knowledge given him any provocation, neither had he known prisoner do harm to any person before, and thought he must have been mad, or that the devil must have tempted him; he and prisoner had never quarrelled before, and he hoped the Court would behave leniently; two men, named Smith and Sweeny, were in the hut when prisoner came in, and Sweeny went away before I put the prisoner out; Smith was present in the hut all the time, but never struck or kicked the prisoner.

Dr. Erasmus Wren: Was called on to attend Dwyer on Monday, the 1st January, 1844; resided at Jillamatong, seven miles from Kirwin's; he saw him at one o'clock in the day, and found three severe wounds on the man's face; the first was across the eye, dividing the soft parts that cover the cheekbone, and fracturing the bone itself slightly at the top; the eyeball was only slightly injured, but several of the membranes and integuments of the eye were severed; the second wound was across the cheek, just under the eye, which had cut into the bone, but had only grazed without fracturing it; the third wound was across the mouth and cheek, cutting through both, and injuring the gum and cheekbone; the wound must have been inflicted with a blunt-edged weapon, like an axe or tomahawk; the blow must have been given with considerable violence to have injured the bone; had it been given with a tomahawk, it would have required a very considerable degree of violence, but with an axe, not so much; when witness first saw Dwyer, he was very much confused, but not quite insensible, though not able to give any account of the affair; the organs of vision are not impaired, though the free use of the eye is gone; the injuries were dangerous to life, from the peculiar kind of inflammation that follows wounds in the face.

When called on for his defence, prisoner said that he had come to the colony in 1834, and had served his time to Mr. Rossi as a shepherd. He had never been before a court before, nor had ever raised a weapon upon any man, and hoped that the Court would be merciful and look into the case, for he knew nothing at all about it.

His HONOR, in summing up, said, that he must distinctly warn the Jury against looking to consequences in their verdicts; they had to discharge a duty before God, and were answerable only to God for it. If in their judgment the prisoner was guilty, it was their duty to find him guilty, and leave to the Executive the punishment of the crime. They were bound to look to the natural and probable consequences of the act, and from them might easily be drawn the inference of what was intended to be done. As every man acts under his own free power and will, he must be answerable for his acts in the light that law, reason, and common sense look upon them; and the Jury must therefore look at the nature of the wounds, and the circumstances attending them, and from them must judge of the prisoner's intentions.

The Jury retired for about five minutes, and returned with a verdict of guilty against the prisoner upon the whole indictment.

The Court then adjourned to Saturday.

SATURDAY.

His HONOR took his seat on the bench at nine o'clock, for the purpose of passing sentence on those who had been convicted during the week.

FORGERY.

William Wright and *John Black*, who had been convicted on a previous day of forgery, were placed at the bar, and on being asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on them, Wright still professed his innocence of any knowledge of the orders being forged.

His HONOR said, that the case of John Black was a very aggravated one; he had been found guilty of forging one order only; but from the evidence it had appeared that he had forged three. There was no doubt whatever of his guilt, and from the evidence it was shown that he had had no temptation whatever to commit the crime, being a man sufficiently well to do. The offence was one of the most serious nature in the country: for it struck at the root of all the pecuniary transactions of the colony. If such forgeries became frequent, all confidence in cheques and orders would be destroyed in the country parts, where it was impossible to carry about specie for the transaction of business. Thus it was, that it became necessary to check by the severest punishment the spread of a crime, which was likely to be so destructive to the interest of the country districts. There were many cases in which orders were drawn loosely or carelessly, thus offering a temptation to the commission of forgery; but in the prisoner's case, there was no extenuation of this sort; the order had been altered throughout, leaving nothing but the signature genuine; neither had the prisoner been led to commit the crime from want or deprivation, but by the workings of a depraved mind, and the love of intoxicating liquors, to gratify which he had not scrupled to commit crime. The Legislature had left but one punishment for forgery, which was transportation for life. This punishment, in ordinary cases, was too severe; but if there be a case on which the whole weight of the punishment should fall, it was in that of the prisoner, and he could not, therefore, hold him out any hopes of mitigation. His Honor then sentenced John Black to be transported for life. In addressing the prisoner Wright, His Honor said, that his case certainly stood on a different ground, but he could not credit the prisoner's asseverations of innocence. He had been no party to the actual forgery, and might have yielded to the temptation, held out by the other, in a moment of want of thought and reflection; and knowing nothing about the orders, he had ventured, at the instance of another, to pass them, when if he had reflected, he must have conceived that so large an amount could not have been come by honestly by such a person as Black. He had heard nothing against the prisoner's character, and he hoped that the lenient sentence he was about to pass, would have the effect of changing him, and of putting him more on his guard against crime, and that he would return to society a better man. In undergoing the punishment he must suffer, he need expect no mitigation, and he hoped that it would warn him to amend his life in future, and no more offend against the laws of his country. His Honor then sentenced the prisoner Wright to be worked in irons on the road for three years.

HORSE AND CATTLE STEALING.

George Miller, who had been found guilty of horse-stealing, was next put to the bar, and on being asked what he had to say, said, that he had never sold the horse, and had never even seen it until he came to Barber's.

His HONOR, in passing sentence, said, that the prisoner's was one of the worst cases that he had ever heard, and that he added to his guilt by his present remarks. His defence to the charge had been a most wicked one, and his observations then were most impudent. Simply because the Magistrate, on finding the horse in Barber's possession, had thought it necessary to apprehend and examine, the prisoner had added to his crime, not only by accusing him of theft, but also of perjury. He was sorry to see the prisoner standing at the bar, for having been born in the colony, he ought not to have let himself down into crime. He had not the slightest doubt in the case, and the crime of horse and cattle stealing had attained such a height in that district, that it was necessary to put it down by severe punishment; he, therefore, sentenced the prisoner to be transported for ten years.

Edward Conway and *James M'Mahon*, who had been found guilty of cattle stealing, were then placed at the bar; and M'Mahon on being called on, drew His Honor's attention to Reynolds's evidence, contending that it would have been impossible for him to have travelled the distance mentioned, and to have slaughtered and dressed three head of cattle in the time deposed to by Reynolds.

His HONOR, addressing M'Mahon, said, that he would enquire into the circumstances of the case represented by him, and should he find it as noticed by the prisoner, it might serve him hereafter. In his opinion, the case had been most satisfactorily proved. The witness was certainly a man of the worst and most abandoned character; yet when rogues fall out, honest men come by their own—and so it was in the present case. It was by the quarrelling of bad men that crime was very often discovered, and they must not reject the testimony of men of bad character, or otherwise they reject the means of discovering and punishing crime. The community was in a great measure kept together by what bad men told of their companions. He had received testimonials of the highest respectability in favour of the prisoner's character, and he was sorry to see that the prisoner was one of those men who carry on well for years, but fall suddenly to the temptation that a good opportunity offers; and then the value of years of good character is swept away. He could not doubt the prosecutor's testimony; for he had entered most clearly into the minutest details. The crime of cattle stealing had reached a most alarming height in that district, and it was his duty to endeavour to put it down by the severity of the sentences he should pass on those convicted of it; yet as he had received the highest testimonials of character, and from the unanimous recommendation of the Jury in his favour, he considered himself bound to look at these circumstances. He hoped that the warning would be sufficient for the prisoner: for he was about to pass a sentence which was but light in comparison to the crime. He would now impress on them all, that he did so on account of the prisoner's previous character, so that they might see that a good character would stand to a man when most wanted; and that seeing the value of it, they might strive to attain it and keep it. He then sentenced the prisoner to be worked in irons on the roads for three years, observing, that the strong recommendations alone had saved him from transportation. With respect to Conway, His Honor said, that the case was much similar; he had kept a good character up to March, 1842, but had no strength of principle to retain it. Where there was nothing to gain, he had kept his character pure; but the moment that temptation offered he had yielded to it. His character was by no means however so good as M'Mahon's, he should therefore sentence him to be transported for ten years, with a recommendation, however, of a mitigation to five years.

BUSHRANGING.

William Kennedy, who had been convicted of robbery, with fire-arms, was placed at the bar; and on being asked if he had anything to say, still professed his innocence, and stated, that of the three men he had mentioned as having committed the robbery, one had been twice taken, but had escaped on both occasions.

His HONOR said, that the prisoner was either innocent or guilty: if he was guilty, he ought to be punished; and if innocent, not punished at all. The Jury had found the prisoner guilty, and it was not for the Judge to gainsay the verdict. The crime of which he had been convicted was of a most atrocious nature, having been committed with fire-arms, and was next to murder; and had any violence been used, he would have received a more severe sentence. With respect to the defence the prisoner had made, it was the duty of a Judge to watch the evidence in trials for years, and if anything should turn out at some future period to show his innocence, he should immediately receive the benefit of it. He (His Honor) had taken a note of what the prisoner had said about M'Evoy; he must say, there were circumstances in the case which should have been investigated more minutely. These circumstances might have done the prisoner good, or they might have made the case stronger against him, and he should write to the committing magistrates on the subject. He had but too often to complain of the carelessness of the magistrates in carrying out an enquiry; and if they only knew the extent of the additional labour and fatigue that they imposed upon the Judge, he was sure that they would reflect more, and send the cases more complete for trial. His Honor then sentenced the prisoner to be transported for fifteen years.

CATTLE STEALING.

William Storier, who had been convicted of cattle stealing, was placed at the bar, and begged His Honor to be merciful on account of his wife and family.

His HONOR said, that he had been applied to by the man's wife to be merciful to her husband. He must feel it a painful task; but he had a duty to perform, and he must violate the more tender feelings to perform it: that duty was the depression of crime, and it was that, and that alone, that he must regard. A Judge had to enquire into character, or into other charges against the prisoner, and on those considerations alone could he attend to applications for mercy. He must shut his eyes to distress, and close his ears to entreaty. The present case was one of a very bad description, he had taken a cow from a poor hard-working man, with a large family, who had but lately come to settle in that part, and had sold it to a butcher, to destroy immediately the evidence of his crime; had it not been for the acuteness and activity of that very excellent police officer, the Chief Constable of Goulburn, (Mr. Hunt), he might have succeeded. The character he had heard of the prisoner had been decidedly bad, and if he had a large family, it was for him, and not for the Judge, to remember them by refraining; and it was only adding to crime to send them to pain the feelings of the Judge, who could do nothing but his duty.

John Manning, alias Maughan, who had been previously found guilty of cattle stealing, was placed at the bar, and on being asked what he had to say, replied, in an impudent tone, that the beast was his.

His Honor said, that if he had not said that the beast was his, but had merely set up a statement that he was deceived, there might have been a probability as to his being mistaken; but from his present allegation, it was plain that he had from the first intended to appropriate the beast to his own use, and he was not quite sure that he was doing right in passing as lenient a sentence as he was about to do; but as he was an old man, he had mitigated the sentence by reason of imagining that he had really thought it his, and he had therefore given him the benefit of that possibility. Prisoner was an old man, and had not many years to live; he had therefore endeavoured to give him an opportunity of amendment before it was too late. He was sorry to see a man of the prisoner's age standing at the bar; and still more sorry to hear him persevere in his wickedness, by declaring the beast to be his. His Honor then sentenced the prisoner to be worked in irons, on the roads, for three years.

ASSAULT, WITH INTENT TO MURDER.

Francis Hughes, who had been found guilty of an assault, with intent to commit murder, was placed at the bar.

His HONOR said, that the prisoner had been found guilty on the clearest evidence. He had inflicted three wounds on his victim, with the extreme of ferocity,—plainly showing his character to be one of the most savage and brutal. All this had been done for a little provocation, aggravated by liquor, to something supposed to be serious, from whence had sprung the direst feelings of revenge. The defence had been, that the wounds were inflicted whilst in a state of intoxication; and the prisoner informed him (His Honor) in gaol, that at the time he was so drunk that he did not know if he had done the deed or not. But there was no doubt of the prisoner having committed it, for independent of the prosecutor's evidence, was the testimony of a woman who had been examined before the magistrate, but who had been unable to come down to the trial; and in her evidence it appeared that the prisoner had come into her hut, lit his pipe, and went out; that afterwards he returned and took up an axe saying, that he was going to cut some wood; that he went out with it, and presently afterwards she heard a moaning in Dwyer's hut, and observed the prisoner walking across the paddock from the hut; that she went in, and saw Dwyer lying bleeding and insensible on his bed; and to close all, she had sworn that she did not perceive whether he was drunk or not. Thus he had gone to revenge himself with the most dreadful ferocity, and with a savage nature scarcely human. The prosecutor had shown great good feeling towards the prisoner, by begging the Court to be merciful. This was another warning of the dreadful effects of drunkenness; the prisoner, as he (His Honor) had learnt, was naturally of a hasty, savage disposition, and that disposition had been rendered still more savage and ferocious by the effects of liquor. How was it that the man had been spared? By a little circumstance, which, had it been proved against him on the trial, would have left him no hope of life; and this was, that providentially the head of the axe was loose upon the handle; and this was the sole cause of the wound not passing to the brain of his victim. There was also a witness who could have proved that the prisoner had said, on his return from the public house, that he was glad of what he had done, and that he hoped he had settled him. Had this circumstance been proved against him in evidence, he should have left the prisoner for execution; he should now order the sentence of death to be recorded, which he should recommend to the Executive to be commuted to transportation for life; and the prisoner ought to be thankful to God that he had been spared from the crime of depriving an unfortunate man of his life. With respect to the committing magistrate in this case; although he was a gentleman whom he esteemed highly, yet he must say that the case had been transmitted to that Court in the most incomplete and unsatisfactory manner. The prisoner had been originally committed for an assault, and until he (His Honor) told the prisoner, he did not know that he was to take his trial for a capital felony. The evidence of the man at the public-house, as well as the non-production of the axe were great omissions, and if he (His Honor) did right, he would only be doing his duty by imposing a fine on him. Altogether, the case had been sent down in the most unsatisfactory manner.

DRAY ROBBERY.

Michael Seery, late of Goulburn, labourer, was indicted for stealing ten pair of trousers, two blankets, twenty yards of calico, and two bags, the property of Charles Buckland, from the dray of him, Charles Buckland, on Lake George, on the 31st March, 1844. A second count laid the goods as the property of Benjamin Howell Yates, of Maneroo.

From the evidence, it appeared that Charles Buckland, a carrier, residing near Yass, was on the day laid in the indictment, on Lake George, with two teams, one driven by himself, and another by a man named Jesse Barton, when three men rode past them on horseback, two on the near side, and one on the off side. He did not pay particular attention to the men, but he noticed that of the two that rode past on the near side, one was a tall man on a black horse; and the other a short dark man with black hair and whiskers, very like the prisoner at the bar, mounted on a grey horse, lame in the off hind leg. The horsemen went into a wattle scrub near the road side and dismounted, and then came out again, two of them armed with pistols, and the third with a stick, leaving their horses tied up in the scrub. The tall man asked whose teams they were, and Buckland said they were his, when the tall man told Buckland to walk away; and when he did so, stood sentry over them, whilst the others robbed the dray. They broke open a large case, and took some trousers, blankets, and calico out; they remained nearly three quarters of an hour there, and afterwards put the things into two bags, and rode away; they were mounted on a black, a grey, and a bay horse; the men were not in any way disguised, and he thought he could recognise the whole of them; the prisoner was very like the man that rode the grey horse, and to the best of his belief was the man, though he would not swear positively to him; a day or two afterwards, Buckland disguised himself and went about the neighbourhood, and came to the prisoner's hut; when he first saw him, he thought he was the man who had ridden the grey horse; and he then went round the house, and in a paddock saw a grey horse, with a switch tail, and lame in the off hind leg; the horse he would positively swear to as being the same ridden by one of the robbers; a pistol was also found in the prisoner's hut, resembling those used by the men who had stopped the dray.

Mr. HUSTLER, for the prisoner, contended that the prosecutor must have been mistaken, as the prisoner was on the day named at the hut of one Mrs. Terry, in company with a man named Brogan; and called these parties, who distinctly established the *alibi*.

His HONOR summed up at some length on the conflicting testimony; and the Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

GAOL DELIVERY.

Thomas Finnigan was indicted for stealing a mare, the property of George Perts, at Burrowa, on the 30th July, 1844.

Joseph Rushton was indicted for stealing a gelding, the property of John Macarthy, at Wayho, on the 2nd August, 1844.

The two above prisoners, who had been committed for being concerned in the robbery of a private mail running from Burrowa to Yass, were ordered to be remanded for trial at the next Assizes.

Whitmore Murphy, who was indicted for robbing the dray of John Downs, on the Murray River, whilst armed with fire-arms, was remanded to the next Quarter Sessions.

John Greenwood, for robbery, was discharged by proclamation.

John Donaldson, who had been indicted for stealing tea and sugar from the store of Mrs. Williams, was bound over in his own recognizance of £40, to appear to take his trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

Patrick Riley, for robbery, *Catherine Doyle*, for stealing, and *Lewis Morley*, for robbery, were all remanded to the next Quarter Sessions.

John Reynolds was admitted to bail, in two £50 sureties, to appear and answer a charge of robbery at the next Quarter Sessions.

The Court then adjourned to nine o'clock on Monday.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APPLICATIONS OF INSOLVENTS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISCHARGE.

THE following is a list of all the applications for certificates of discharge, notified in the *Government Gazette*, containing the dates when the applications were notified, and when they are to be made to the Chief Commissioner.

Name of Applicant.	Date of Application.	When Application is to be made.
Thos. Coser and Jas. Henderson, of the late firm of Wilson, Coser, and Henderson	August 8.	Sept. 12.
Robert Broad	July 29.	Sept. 12.
James Keppie	July 17.	Sept. 12.
George Weeks	August 2.	Sept. 12.
Charles M. Clark	August 2.	Sept. 12.
George A. Lowe	August 3.	Sept. 12.
Thomas C. Potts	August 3.	Sept. 12.
C. Cumming Innes	August 6.	Sept 12.
Willoughby Beadman	August 7.	Sept. 12.
John Miller	August 10.	Sept. 19.
Wm. Stapleton	August 10.	Sept. 19.
Robert Campbell	August 10.	Sept. 19.
Robert Cottrel	August 10.	Sept. 19.
Edye Manning	August 12.	Sept. 19.
Edwin Withers	August 14.	Sept. 19.
James C. Russell	August 14.	Sept. 19.
Stewart Ryrie	August 15.	Sept. 26.
S. H. Cohen	August 19.	Sept. 26.
Peter Morris	August 19.	Sept. 26.
J. Murray Gray	August 21.	Sept. 26.
Stephen Lambton	August 21.	Oct. 3.
Michael Riely	August 23.	Oct. 3.
Henry Burns	August 26.	Oct. 10.
George Rogerson	August 27.	Oct. 1[illegible]
John Smith	August 28.	Oct. [illegible]

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CITIZEN LISTS, 1844-45.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—As the present week is the period, and the only period during which any omissions or errors in the citizen lists, to be used at the ensuing elections, can be amended, and as no error, however glaring, can be corrected after the 15th instant, I am sure you will be willing to draw the public attention to the method pointed out by the Corporation Act for rendering the lists as correct as possible.

By the 15th section of the Act, the collectors are bound to deliver to the Town Clerk a copy of the lists on or before the 5th September. Copies of these lists are kept by the collectors for perusal by the public, gratuitously, between the 5th and 15th instant. The Town Clerk must forthwith cause copies of the lists to be printed, and a copy to be fixed on some conspicuous building within each ward during the week preceding the 15th instant.

The 16th section of the Act shows how errors in the lists are to be corrected; and as the Act may not be in every body's hands, it may be well to quote the clause entire: "And be it enacted, that any person whose name shall have been omitted in any such Citizen List, and who shall claim to have his name inserted therein, shall, on or before the fifteenth of September in every year, give notice thereof to the Town Clerk, in writing, according to the form in the schedule to this Act annexed, marked D, or to the like effect; and every person whose name shall have been inserted in any Citizen List may object to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained in the Citizen List; and any person so objecting shall, on or before the fifteenth day of September in every year, give to the Town Clerk, and also to the person objected to, or leave at his premises for which he shall appear to be rated in the Citizen List, notice thereof, in writing, according to the form in the schedule to this Act annexed, marked E, or to the like effect; and the Town Clerk shall include the names of all persons so claiming to be inserted in the Citizen List, in a list according to the form in the schedule to this Act annexed, marked F, and shall include the names of all persons so objected to, as not entitled to be retained on the Citizen List, in a list according to the form in the schedule to this Act annexed, marked G, and shall cause copies of such several lists to be fixed on the outer doors or walls of the said public or conspicuous buildings respectively, within each ward, during the eight days next preceding the first day of October in every year; and the Town Clerk shall likewise keep a list of the names of all persons, so claiming as aforesaid, and also, a list of the names of all persons so objected to, as aforesaid, to be perused by any person, without payment of any fee, at all reasonable hours during the eight days (Sundays excepted) next preceding the first day of October in every year, and shall deliver a copy of each of such lists to any person requiring the same, on payment of a sum not exceeding one shilling for each copy."

The 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st clauses describe the course to be pursued by the Aldermen and Assessors in revising the citizen lists, and completing the citizen roll, on or before the 22nd October; but the 16th clause defines the method to be adopted by the citizens; and it is evident that unless claims and objections be lodged during the present week, (before the 15th instant,) there will be nothing to be done at the Revision Courts.

To prevent any mistakes that may be occasioned, with respect to the qualification of voters at the next election, in consequence of the alterations proposed by the bill now before the Legislative Council, for amending the Sydney Corporation Act, it may be proper to state, that, although the franchise has been reduced to £20 by the amended Act, the *present* lists will not be effected by the reduction. The qualification of a citizen still remains as it was, and is fully described in the 12th section of the Corporation Act:

And be it enacted, That every male person of the full age of twenty-one years, who, on the day of passing this Act, shall have occupied any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop of the annual value of twenty-five pounds, within the said City, during one whole year preceding such date, and also during the time of such occupation, shall have been an inhabitant householder within the said City, or within seven miles of the same, shall, on being duly enrolled, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, be a Citizen and Member of the Body Corporate of the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Citizens, of the said City, and that every male person of the full age aforesaid, who, on the last day of August in any year after the incorporation of the said City, shall have occupied any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, within the said City, of the annual value of twenty-five pounds, clear of all charges thereupon, during the whole of one year preceding such date, and also during the time of such occupation shall have been an inhabitant householder within the said City, or within seven miles thereof, shall, if duly enrolled in that year, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, be a Citizen of the said City and Member of the Body Corporate of the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Citizens, of the same: Provided always, that no such person shall be so enrolled in any year, unless he shall have paid, on or before the last day of August as aforesaid, all such rates, including therein all City rates (if any) directed to be paid under the provisions of this Act, as shall have become payable by him in respect of the said premises, except such as shall become payable within six calendar months next before the said last day of August: Provided also, that the premises in respect of the occupation of which any person shall have been so rated, need not be the same premises or in the same Ward, but may be different premises in the same Ward or in different Wards within the City: Provided, likewise, that no person being an alien shall be so enrolled in any year, and that no person shall be so enrolled in any year, who, within twelve calendar months before, shall have received eleemosynary relief in or from any benevolent asylum or other charitable institution, or who may have had any child admitted to any school or other establishment for orphan or destitute children in the said Colony or its Dependencies within the preceding three years: Provided, also, that in every case under this Act, the distance of seven miles as aforesaid shall be computed by the nearest public road or way by land or water from the nearest part of the boundary of the City.

You will oblige me by giving publicity to these remarks. They are dictated by a desire to remove any misconceptions which exist about the qualification of voters; to prevent any complaints on the score of being unacquainted with the terms of the Corporation Act, and to render the citizen roll as correct as possible. The *present week*, I repeat, is the period of lodging claims and objections; and I subjoin copies of forms for the purpose, being schedules D and E appended to the Corporation Act.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

(D.)

NOTICE OF CLAIM.

To the Town Clerk of Sydney,

I hereby give you notice, that I claim to have my name inserted in the Citizen List of the City of Sydney, that I occupy (*here describe the house, warehouse, counting house, or shop, then occupied by claimant*) in the City; and that I have been rated in Ward (*here state the Ward or several Wards, and the time during which the claimant has been rated in each of them within the City, necessary for his qualification.*)

Dated the day of
in the year
Signed A. B., of (*place of abode.*)

(E.)

NOTICE OF OBJECTION.

To the Town Clerk of Sydney, (*or the person objected to, as the case may be.*)

I hereby give you notice, that I object to the name of C. D., of , in Ward, of the City of Sydney (*describe the person objected to, as described in the Citizen List,*) being retained on the Citizen List of the City of Sydney,

Dated the day of ,
in the year
Signed E. F., of (*here state the place of abode, and property for which he is said to be rated in the Citizens' List.*)

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I regret that the very incautious manner in which my name has been introduced in a report of the case of Mr. Moore's servant at the Police Office, in your paper of this morning, should have rendered it necessary for me to request that you will have the goodness to correct it, to save my friends, as well as myself, the pain of having it supposed that I am the party alluded to as *Mrs. Farmer*. It may, however, be but a typographical error, as on enquiry, I find that Mr. Moore's housekeeper, is named *Farrier*. I beg you will do me the justice to notice the difference between the names *Farrier* and *Farmer*.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
LOUISA L. FARMER.

Sydney, September 6.

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